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ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME III. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1866. NUMBER 5.

Arizona Miner.

E. A. BENTLEY, Publisher.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF HIS LIFE.

While in the East, Secretary McCormick, who had enjoyed good opportunities for studying the character of Mr. Lincoln, contributed a chapter of personal reminiscences to the New York *Evening Post*. The following extracts will interest our readers, not only as illustrating various traits in the life of the "honest President," whose death at the hour of his greatest popularity is universally mourned, but as the observations of one of our own citizens:

MR. LINCOLN AT HOME.

I did not see Mr. Lincoln again until late in January, 1861, when, at the instance of various friends in New York, who wished a position in the cabinet for a prominent Kentuckian, I went to Springfield, armed with documents for his consideration. I remained there a week or more, and was at the Lincoln cottage daily. I felt more at home there than at the barren hotel, and was the more free in my visits from the kind consideration of Mrs. Lincoln, who joined her husband in the suggestion that hotel life was at best comfortless, and that while at Springfield I should escape it as much as possible by tarrying with them, at the same time regretting that their house was not large enough for the entertainment of all their friends.

The house at Springfield has often been described. In a letter published in the *Evening Post* of February 1st, 1861, I referred to it in detail, and to the President's daily life and manners, which were little changed from that time to the hour of Booth's great crime. I asserted that "his purity of character and indomitable integrity of purpose added respect to admiration for his public and private career"; that upon his word you might "believe and pawn your soul"; and thus I prophesied his future success: "It is his sterling honesty, with utter fearlessness, even beyond his vast ability and political sagacity, that is to command confidence in his administration. He will refresh the polluted atmosphere of Washington with the aroma of virtue, integrity and unbending patriotism."

Happy for the country that this was the case; that through years of temptation and distraction, amid unparalleled tumult and peril, he lived true to his pure and unselfish nature.

Of the numerous formal and informal interviews had at Springfield, I remember all with the sincerest pleasure. I never found the man upon whom the great responsibilities of a nation—upon the verge of civil commotion—had been placed, impatient or ill-humored The roughest and most tedious visitors were made welcome and happy in his presence; the poor commanded as much of his time as the rich. His recognition of old friends and companions in rough life, whom many, elevated as he had been, would have found it convenient to forget, was especially hearty. His correspondence was already immense, and the town was alive with Cabinet-makers and office-seekers, but he met all with a calm temper.

HIS PORTRAITS.

I fell into conversation with him upon the photographs of his face then before the public, and expressed a regret that I had found none that did him justice. He laughingly suggested that it might not be desirable to have justice done to such forbidding features as his, but added that a likeness taken in Springfield a few days before was in his judgment, and that of his friends, the best ever had. Of that I procured four copies, and on the following day asked him to append to each his autograph and the date, which he did with apparent pleasure, calling for a pen and ink, and writing upon his knee. From one of these pictures, which were the first taken after he had allowed his beard to grow, and the first to give those who had not seen him a belief that he was not "horrid ugly," the head of Mr. Lincoln upon the ten-dollar treasury note was engraved, and that may, I think, be called the official likeness of our murdered chieftain.

A CORRECTION.

I was at Washington at the first inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and saw much of him. It was difficult, even in view of the Baltimore plot, to make him think that any one sought to injure him, or that his life was in danger. The mention of that plot, by the by, suggests a correction of the common impression that Mr. Lincoln passed through Baltimore in disguise. The story of the Scotch cap and other changes in dress, over which his opponents were wont to make merry, was one of the ingenious inventions of a newspaper correspondent, since famous or infamous in connection with a more inexcusable fabrication.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

From the hour of his inauguration Mr. Lincoln devoted himself to the business of his great office with remarkable assiduity. While no other President had such varied and oppressive cares, none was ever so indifferent to relaxation. His friends were ever apprehensive of the breaking of his health, and his face at times became exceedingly haggard and worn; yet he never lost an opportunity to laugh or crack a joke.

My relations to his private secretaries during my residence in Washington (ending in the summer of 1863) were such that I was often at the White House late at night. On more than one occasion, while chatting with them, supposing the President to have retired, he came to the room and entered into familiar and lively conversation. Once, soon after I had made a canvass for Congress (1862) he congratulated me upon my vote, and took much pains to show what a variety of influences combined to ensure the defeat of any one friendly to his administration.

When I told him, with a frankness which I knew he would like, that the more I advocated and defended his course the further the people went from me, he laughed heartily, and commiserated me upon my identity with such an unpopular leader.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

On the same occasion he talked at length of the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, and of the difficulty in accounting for the number of men upon the army rolls, yet not in action. He said he had a list of the men in the several corps, provided him by General McClellan, and that he also had a list of those who took part in the battle, and that there was a wonderful discrepancy, for which he could not account, except upon the ground that the men were let off by the company officers. He concluded by pronouncing it a most difficult matter to retain men, to put your finger upon them when needed. "They are like fleas," said he, "the more you shovel them up in a corner the more they get away from you."

THE ARIZONA APPOINTMENTS.

When John A. Gurley was made Governor of Arizona he went often to the White House to talk over that country and its necessities. After receiving the appointment of Secretary of the Territory I accompanied him. The President took a lively interest in the labor before us, and contributed in every way to our assistance, telling Mr. Gurley, jovially, that while he could not be expected to send an army to Arizona, he would see that his scalp was properly protected He went so far as to endorse the orders to military authorities, and others upon our route, and in emphatic words requested them to be particular in their attentions. He was much interested in the reports from the mines, and said to one of our number: "Tell the miners I hope to visit them and dig some gold and silver after the war."

Upon the sudden death of Mr. Gurley, which he much deplored, I went with one of the judges of Arizona to ask the appointment of Mr. Goodwin, then Chief Justice of the Territory, to the vacancy. We were at the White House by 8 a. m, while William, the colored servant who had attended Mr. Lincoln from Springfield, was in the act of shaving him. He looked up, with his face white with lather, and said: "Is it the best judgment of you all (referring to the Territorial officers) that Mr. Goodwin should be appointed?" Being told that it was, and that prompt action in the matter was important, that the starting of our party, already delayed might not be seriously retarded, he said: "Well, see the members of the Cabinet, and we will try to fix it at the meeting at noon to-day." It was so fixed, and at two o'clock we had the new Governor's commission from the State Department.

When suggesting that the appointment of Mr. Goodwin would leave the Chief Justiceship of the Territory vacant, the President quickly said that he had a man for that place, and begged that we would not name any one. "It is Grimes' man," (referring to Senator Grimes, of Iowa,) said he, "and I must do something for Grimes. I have tried hard to please him from the start, but he complains, and I must satisfy him if possible." And so Grimes' man, Mr. Turner, of Iowa, was made Chief Justice.

TO PERSONS WHO DEAL WITH SOLDIERS.

Many complaints are made by officers relative to the illegal disposal of United States property. General Halleck has issued the following general order, which will be interesting to those persons who trade with the soldiers of this District.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31, 1866.

General Orders, No. 5.

The attention of all concerned is called to the following sections of an Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, entitled "An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes."

"SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the clothes, arms, military outfits, and accoutrements furnished by the United States to any soldier, shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned, or given away; and no person, not a soldier, or duly authorized officer of the United States, who has possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements, furnished as aforesaid, and which have been the subjects of any such sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift shall have any right, title or interest therein, but the same may be seized and taken wherever found by any officer of the United States, civil or military, and shall thereupon be delivered to any quartermaster, or other officer authorized to receive the same, and the possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements, by any person not a soldier or officer of the United States, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such a sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, as aforesaid.

"SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, and any captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeeing five hundred dollars, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, nor less than six months."

By order of Major General Halleck.

ROBERT N. SCOTT, A. A. G.

THE TAXES AND CENSUS.

The Acting Governor, on the first instant, sent a letter, of which the annexed is a copy, to each Sheriff in the Territory. It is to be hoped that it will incite the Sheriffs to a prompt and thorough performance of their important duties:

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
PRESCOTT, March 1st, 1866.

To the Sheriff of——County:

Sir—By Chapter 13 of the Howell Code, Section 4, it is made the duty of the Governor to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

It appears that to this time the provisions of Chapter 33 of the Howell Code, "Of Finance and Taxation" have been but partially carried out. Your attention is directed to Section 11 of said chapter, which reads as follows:

SECTION 11. On the first Monday in April in each year, the County Assessor or his deputies shall proceed to assess the taxable property within his county, and shall continue and complete an assessment roll of the same, on or before the third Monday of May following, and which roll, when so completed, shall be certified by him to be a correct roll of the taxable property of the county and the valuation thereof; *Provided*, that no description of property, except real estate, shall be necessary to be contained in such roll.

As *ex-officio* Assessor and Collector you will see that the requirements of this section are promptly and thoroughly complied with, and that the instructions of the chapter and its amendments herewith sent regarding the collection of taxes, including the poll tax and Territorial are also properly carried out. It is essential in order to replenish both the county and Territorial treasuries and to prevent the accumulation of debt.

It will also be your duty to proceed, on the first Monday in the ensuing month of April, to take the required census or enumeration of the inhabitants of your county, as prescribed in chapter 14 of the Howell Code, Sections 17, 18 and 19. It is of the first importance that said census be promptly and correctly taken. You will be particular to visit, or have your deputies visit, every town, settlement, ranch and mining district in your county, and to see not only that the name of every inhabitant (saving those excepted by the law,) is accurately obtained, but that the other information required is in each case secured, and that all the provisions of the law are observed.

In order to avoid error or misapprehension the entries made should be read to the party from whom they are obtained, and any error or omission should be promptly corrected or supplied. Blanks are herewith forwarded for taking both the taxable property and the census, and it is hoped, if the duties imposed upon you by the law are such as you cannot find time promptly and properly to perform, with the aid of such deputies as you are allowed, that you will immediately notify the Supervisors of your county, and request them to fill your place. The interests of your county and of the Territory demand that no personal considerations shall be allowed to delay or to prevent the enforcement of the laws.

I am you obedient servant,
RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
Secretary and Acting Governor.

The following letter was, at the same time, addressed to the Supervisors of each county:

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
PRESCOTT, March 1, 1866.

To the Board of Supervisors of——County:

Gentlemen—I send you a copy of a letter this day addressed to the Sheriff of your county. The matters to which it refers are of much consequence not only to the interests of your county but to those of the Territory at large. By Section 10 of the Act creating a Board of Supervisors in the several counties of the Territory, approved December 30, 1865, it is made your duty to see that all the county and township officers entrusted with the collection, disbursement and safekeeping of the public revenues faithfully perform the duties imposed upon them by law, and to prosecute them for any delinquencies.

It is my expectation that you will be particular to carry out this injunction, not only in the case of the Sheriff, in the duties referred to in my letter, but regarding all the county officers, and to see that no duty assigned to them is neglected. Existing vacancies should be filled at once and if from other business, or incapacity, any officer is inefficient, he should be requested to resign and his place be given to a suitable person without delay. It is of the highest importance that the counties be completely organized, and all the laws promptly and thoroughly enforced.

I am your obedient servant.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.
Secretary and Acting Governor.

IRON IN ARIZONA.—At a recent meeting of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, Professor W. P. Blake presented the following note:

"In 1863 I observed an iron formation of considerable extent and interest upon and near the Williams' Fork of the Colorado, near its mouth. The ore is chiefly the micaceous variety of hematite, or "specular iron," and occurs in thick beds and in thin sheets, in a ferruginous limestone or dolomite, evidently metamorphic, and tilted up at a high angle. It forms a belt of peculiar appearance, that may be traced by the eye for miles across the country, in a direction a few degrees south of west. This rock and iron ore is interstratified with chloritic and talcose slates and granite, and the series also bears copper ores and gold. From the collections made by Lieutenant Whipple's party, in 1853, in the mountains north, it would appear that similar rocks exist in the Cerbat and Aquarius mountains, the extreme geological antiquity of which was commented on by me in the Pacific R R. Reports, Vol. III, p 59. It is possible that this ferriferous formation is connected with the extensive iron formation of the coast of Mexico, south of Acapulco, described by Mr. Manross, (Am. Jour. Sci XXXIX, 358,) and it may be of pre-Silurian date.

GOLD MINING IN AUSTRALIA.

The miners employed in 1865.—During the year 1862 there were employed in the Australian gold fields an average number of 97.942 miners, the produce of whose labor was 1,702,460 ounces, equal to $30,000,000. This makes the average weekly earnings of each miner within a fraction of $5. In 1863 the average number of miners employed was 92,292, who produced 1,578,079 ounces, equal to $29,405,422. During the year 1864 the average number of miners employed was 83,394, who obtained as the result of their labors 1,557,307 ounces of gold. During the first half of the year 1865 the number of men engaged was 85,022. They produced 756,435 ounces of gold. These results, it will be seen, are quite uniform for the past three or four years.

The first six months of 1865, more especially the latter half of that period, was a trying time for the miners. The long continued draught exercised a most prejudicial influence. At many of the newly opened fields, especially, numbers of men were idle from want of water, the working of the machines was suspended, and the yield of gold was very sensibly effected. Under these circumstances a very serious deficiency was expected in the amount of gold produced during the period referred to. That this has not been the case speaks well for the wealth and permanency of the auriferous resources of Australia.

An hundred weight of gold.—The window of the Oriental Bank recently contained a cake of amalgamated gold, weighing 1,312 ounces, or within a trifle of a hundred weight. The cake was from the celebrated claim of Latham & Watson, on the Husller's Reef. As may be imagined, the monster cake was the cynosure of all eyes, and the windows of the other banks, although containing many a goodly sized cake, were deserted for inspection of the monster cake. This is thought to be the largest cake ever produced, and was the result of a crushing of about 300 tons of quartz—nearly four and one-half ounces to the ton.

A lucky Speculation.—A striking instance of the uncertainty of mining recently occurred at Whroo, in the Rushworth district. A poor miner, who had been working in alluvial ground for a long time, and was barely earning a livelihood, accidentally came on a reef with gold-bearing indications. He was so destitute of ready means that he was unable to raise £1 for a miner's right to secure his title to the claim, and he solicited several persons, to whom he related his discovery, for the money, at the same time offering a half share in the claim for the advance. He was met with a refusal by all except one, who gave the money as a hazardous speculation, but was amply repaid by the first crushing, which gave a dividend of nearly £500 to each man.

Last July a piece of quartz, taken from the claim of Williams & Co, on the North Catherine Reef, was exhibited at the branch office of the Bank of Victoria, Eaglehawk, which for richness has scarcely been exceeded on Bendigo. The block of quartz (which is about one and one-half feet square) shows large lumps of gold, varying in size from a pea to a walnut, on every portion of its face, the interior of the stone; probably, containing gold in as great proportions.

THE POET BRYANT.

Mr. Bryant was 71 years old on the 3d of November. He bears his age well. Frost lies white upon his ample beard, but the fire of youth is in his eye, and his heart still beats strongly and steadily, with a vital force that shows no signs of serious physical decay. His mind working alertly and clearly, is as quick in perception and as logical in deduction as it was twenty years ago. His slight and agile figure, passing rapidly through the crowds of the street, is that of a man of thirty years rather than the frame which men usually associate with a septuagenarian's weight of years. He uses no glasses to aid his vision. The nearest approach he was ever known to a confession of imperfect sight was in my hearing about a year ago. Going to a window to read a newspaper, he uttered a good-natured remonstrance against the fineness of the print, observing that he did not intend to wear spectacles so long as he could help it, but wished the papers would not use such small type.

In the matter of dress, Mr. Bryant is neither a Count D'Orsay nor a Horace Greely. He greatly prefers cleanliness to style; is always tidy, but blissfully unconscious of the requirements of fashion, and like Dominie Sampson, would be quite likely to attribute to the preservative qualities of the atmosphere the exceeding glossiness of any new garment surreptitiously introduced into his apartment over night. Yet he is orderly and precise in his intellectual life—almost to the extreme of fastidiousness and hypercriticism, as if Nature's principle of compensation were specially illustrated in his case. He has a hearty contempt for shams, snobs and silliness; admires pluck, perseverance and industry; adores Nature, and works hard for the love of work, and readily recognizes a worker when he sees him; finds his recreation in recondite studies, in green fields, babbling brooks, and the study of natural forms—in digging among the roots of language, in planting trees, making newspapers, and observing mankind—in the prattle of children and the wisdom of the schools—in short, in everything that the world does and men think.

He has pleasant ways. At odd moments he invites his friends to little trials of gymnastic exercise. "Can you do that?" he said once to a much younger man, suiting the action to the word by lifting himself to the top of the door by his hands, and swinging up and down and sidewise, varying the sport by grasping the door-casing, and repeating the feat in a more difficult position. The junior tried it, but failed; he had not leaped so many high rail-fences in the country as Mr. Bryant had leaped, and the brown beard could not wag in the air as the white one wagged. Rarely, if a fence or a gate is in the way at Roslyn, does its owner stop to dodge it or open it. He leaps it. If a horse is not harnessed, he walks. If a storm howls and a valued friend is lonely at a distant house, he trudges off with an umbrella in one hand and a bouquet of flowers in the other; offering the latter and his company where he knows that both will be welcome.—*New York Examiner and Chronicle.*

MONEY IN ELECTIONS.

In the fall of 1864, the N. Y. Union State committee, as they have been wont to do since the organization of the Union party, called a meeting for consultation and invited to it leading Union men from all parts of the State—Preston King among the rest. Among the subjects considered was that of levying assessments upon office-holders and others for the benefit of the Union cause, and King was asked for his views. Whereupon he rose and expressed himself substantially as follows:

"I think, gentlemen, the practice of using large sums of money in our political contests is very demoralizing and reprehensible. I do not say this because I find fault with assessments made upon persons in St. Lawrence; I do not object to such assessments at all; our people are willing to do their full share in carrying an election. But I do not like the use of money in our political struggles. Let me tell you, gentlemen, the course we pursue in St. Lawrence county. Immediately after the conventions have been held, several of our friends get together to make arrangements for conducting the campaign. We don't wait for the State committee to furnish us blank poll-lists, but we get some foolscap paper and make into books for the use of the local committees. Then we divide the county into districts, and apportion it off to different individuals. Myers takes one district, Judge James takes another, Hulburd takes another, and I take another, and we get some buggies, and we visit the different towns. We call upon reliable friends wherever we go, and sit down with them, and often we are able to make up the desired list on the spot. When we do not complete the list by seeing one man, we call on others, and still others, until the work of obtaining a perfect list of the voters in the county is complete. Then we arrange for holding local meetings; and these are usually addressed by our own speakers, who talk to the people as one neighbor talks to another; as friend advises with friend. Thus we enlighten our well-meaning fellow-citizens as well as we are able. When the day of election arrives it is arranged that our friends shall be got to the polls; there are persons appointed in every school district to get out the voters, and to furnish conveyances to such as cannot walk four or five miles. We do all this without using money, at least without using any of consequence. Our friends feel it to be a religious duty to attend the election—a duty not to be neglected under any circumstances. But, as I have already stated, we don't know anything about the use of any considerable sums of money in our election contests in St. Lawrence. We are willing to pay whatever the State committee sees fit to assess us, but we do not want any money in return. It has never been an element in our political canvasses; we have always got along without employing money, and we do not want to get into the habit of doing it. I repeat, we do not wish any money sent there; our people have not been accustomed to use money in carrying the elections; I do not think it would be employed to advantage in my county. Of course I do not undertake to speak of other localities, but I know I express the sentiments of all our friends in St. Lawrence when I say we do not want anything from the State committee. The little means we require we can raise there. The Union men of St. Lawrence do not believe in using money in aid of their cause. They consider that they are stronger without it."

A MINER'S GRAVE.—We visited "Lone Mountain," a few days since, and while rambling among the beautiful sepulchres, our eye was arrested by a small, unpretending monument, erected to the memory of a young man who died in Humboldt county, Nevada. It was of white marble, the top of which was decorated by several neatly arranged mineral specimens. Although the words chiseled upon the marble were few, yet those "specimens," indicative of the miner's search and toil, seemed to convey a language, and we thought them peculiarly appropriate. How many young men who left their distant homes full of golden visions, have done their last work in this promised land. What to them is all the mineral wealth of this new world? They need but the heritage of a grave.—*San Francisco Mining Press.*

COOL BUT HARD.—The Sonora (California) *Herald* relates this incident:

The other evening, as one of our down-town barbers was quietly enjoying his after-supper smoke, a stranger entered, divested himself of his hat and coat, and seated himself for a shave. The barber performed the operation, our friend arose, donned his apparel, and without as much as "thank you, sir," started for the door. The knight of the razor, not appreciating that way of doing business, called out to him. With one hand upon the door-knob, and raising the other above his head, in broken English the stranger stuttered out: "T-t-two hundred fifty miles from home and not a d——d cent!" and went on his way rejoicing, leaving the astonished barber in a precarious state of mind.

FENIAN.—The Boston *Pilot*, which ought to be good authority, furnishes the following information in regard to the disputed point, the derivation of the word "Fenian:".

"The term Fenian in the antiquated Gaelic is written *Piand*. It was a name given to an order or class of professional soldiers among the pagan Irish long before the Christian Era. In ordinary times, the Fenian consisted of three legions. In each legion were three thousand men, but in war there were usually seven legions."

THE wit of Dr. Samuel Johnson resembled the fun of a surly bull, who would toss a man merely as a sort of a practical joke. A rather sentimental young man, one day rather plaintively remarked to the great lexicographer, "Shakspeare was indeed right when he said 'All the world's a stage'; but he forgot to add that a farce was being played on that stage." "Sir," replied Dr. Johnson, "life is a tragedy, and you, sir, are a supernumerary."

THE man you save from drowning, and the man who never pays you what he owes you, you may consider as alike indebted to you for life.

THE CURSE OF COLORADO.

It is a very strange thing, that [illegible] cannot remain satisfied with the [illegible] what is called a "good thing" [illegible] decrying the possessions of their [illegible], so it is. We hear bitter com[illegible] another by Coloradians respecting this matter, and we believe them to be just complaints. It is affirmed that if a person owning a mine in Colorado is in negotiation with capitalists, and they go to another Color[illegible] matter how really good the first [illegible] he will say: "Oh, *that* m[illegible] having as a gift. I have an infinitely better one that you can have at half the price." Now what is the consequence [illegible] selfishness and duplicity? Why the capitalists think the statements so conflicting that they had better decline to invest in the mines of either party; and, perhaps, become so disgusted in the course of their enquiries as to make up their minds not to have anything at all to do with *any* Colorado mines. We see the same spirit of avaricious covetousness exhibited at times in the columns of that Territory's journals. One of the last received contained an instance of the kind, wherein a correspondent—after rejoicing at a denial in the Rocky Mountain *News* of the report that Dr. Seaton had sold his mines to English capitalists for half a million of dollars—adds that Dr. Seaton's mining property is about the *most worthless in the district*. Just after reading this *morceau*, a prominent Coloradian—a gentleman of the strictest veracity and not in the remotest degree interested in Seaton's enterprise—called upon us, and we asked him whether of his own knowledge he could tell us as to the true *status* of that property. He replied emphatically, without hesitation, that it was really *one of the most valuable in all Colorado.* The report of mining engineer Pritchett, sent by the English capitalists to inspect the property, is another evidence of the falsity of the correspondence above mentioned. In this Seaton matter—which is only mentioned by way of illustration—probably no harm will be done, because the capitalists will have the report of their own mining engineer refuting the false statement; but look at the malicious spirit of the thing! If Coloradians continue to act thus—each declaring worthless everything that he himself owns no proprietary interest in—they will undoubtedly do more to retard the growth of the mining interest of that country, than by any other means could be done, and the sooner the "shut up shop" the better. Capital is a very sensitive article; it is very easily frightened away; it is very hard when once frightened, to reassure it, and when at last reassured, it is only with slow, hesitating steps and many a backward, nervous look, that it advances. Instead of "running down" one another's property, which is simply suicidal, miners generally, and Coloradians especially, should wisely resolve, if they cannot speak well of a neighbor's mines, to speak not at all; for, beyond the mere matter of policy, he must be either a very bad or a very presumptuous man who, without the requisite professional knowledge, without having made a most thorough and impartial examination of a mine, undertakes, as so many do, to declare that mine worthless or not so good as one owned by himself or his own particular cronies. The prayer of all honest miners and all mining States and Territories should be: "From all such men, good Lord deliver us."—*Mining Index.*

CHINESE LYNCH LAW.—A Chinaman engaged in the enterprise of robbing the sluices of his countrymen, on Greenhorn, came to grief Saturday morning last. They caught him in the act, and shot him in the hip, and he ran, and the injured Chinamen after him. Coming up with him, he drew a bowie and made fight, whereupon one of the pursuers struck him over the head with a shovel. Result—thief died in a few minutes. Coroner Furber and six men set on dead Chinaman awhile; verdict—served him right.—*Yreka (Cal.) Union.*

AN eccentric landlord died lately in Stratford, England. He made all of his tenants conform to these rules: 1st. There must be no children. 2d. The tenant must not smoke. 3d. Nor keep birds. 4th. Nor exhibit flowers in pots or otherwise in any or either of the windows of the house. 5th. If a bachelor, or widow, or spinster, he or she shall not enter into matrimony during his or her tenancy.

THE head of a turtle, for several days after its separation from the body, retains and exhibits animal life and sensation. An Irishman had decapitated one, and some days afterward was amusing himself by putting sticks in his mouth, which it bit violently. A lady, who saw the proceeding, exclaimed, "Why, Pat, I thought the turtle was dead." "So he is, ma'am, *but the crayther's not sinsible of it.*"

JONES and Brown were talking lately of a young clergyman whose preaching they had heard that day. The sermon was like a certain man mentioned in a certain biography, "very poor and very pious." "What do you think of him?" inquired Brown. "I think," said Jones, "he did much better two years ago." "Why, he didn't preach at all, then," said Brown. "True," replied Jones, "that is what I mean."

A BOY who asked a Boston police officer for shelter in the station house, said: "You see, Captain, first my father died, and then my mother married again, and my mother died and my father married again, and somehow or other I don't seem to have no parents at all, nor no home, nor no nothing."

AT a christening, while the minister was making the certificate, he forgot the date, and happened to say, "Let me see, this is the 30th." "The thirtieth!" exclaimed the indignant mother, "no, indeed; it is only the eleventh!"

AN editor, having read in another paper that the use of tobacco, whether one smokes or chews it, will make hair grow, says that he owes a dollar in the world, and hopefully concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the article.

FOOTE, praising the hospitality of the Irish, after one of his trips to Ireland, a gentleman asked him if he had [illegible] "No, sir," said Foote, "but I have seen drawings of it."

THE ARIZONA MINER
"GROLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

PRESCOTT, MARCH 14, 1866.

QUARTZ MILLS.

The ledges of the precious quartz of this county, having, so far as made, established its paying quality, our miners and mine owners are now turning their attention to the introduction of machinery. The small mill on Lynx Creek, and those at Wickenburg, are in successful operation, and it is the common opinion that we have scores of ledges that will pay from the start, as well as the Accidental and Vulture.

The popular prejudice is all in favor of the old stamp mills. The failure of all substitutes tried to this time, and particularly of the new-fangled crushers, first used at Wickenburg, has confirmed this prejudice. While we have not yet seen anything equal to the stamps, we believe they are both clumsy and inadequate, and likely to be superseded at an early day. For the present, however, it must be considered rather risky to incur the cost of transporting any experimental machinery to this Territory. Better let experiments be made where they will be less expensive. Of several mills now upon the way here we believe all but two have stamps. The exceptions are Gardner's Thunderbolt Crushers, an invention highly commended at the East, and now being extensively tried in Nevada. Of all the new machinery we hear of none with a better reputation. One of our citizens, largely interested in mining, lately wrote to San Francisco for estimates of the cost of both five and ten stamp mills, the weight, etc. We are permitted to make public the estimates received, and we doubt not they will be of interest and use to our people, as enabling them to know the exact expense of first-class machinery, and where to get it. Upon this latter point we would say that from the remarks of Idaho and Montana correspondents, it would appear that the mills obtained in the East, and put up in those Territories, are proving very unsatisfactory, and it is acknowledged that those of California are made in a much superior manner, and in the end are much cheaper, especially when the cost of transportation is considered. This item here is altogether in favor of California. We are assured that it cost more to transport the Vickroy mill here, over the plains from St. Louis, than the total price of the mill in San Francisco and cost of freight, *via* the Colorado, would have been. The loss of time is also an important consideration. By the present facilities, which will doubtless soon be improved, mills may be brought to Prescott from San Francisco in sixty days, with ease.

The following estimates are for everything requisite to the running of the mills, including various extras. Estimates Nos. 1 and 2 are from the Pacific Iron Works; estimates Nos. 3, 4 and 5 from the Fulton Foundry; the most extensive and experienced establishments in San Francisco:

ESTIMATE NO 1.

5-stamp mill, with 10-inch engine, (25-horse power) furnishing ample power to run 10 stamps, or even 15 if needed, would be as follows, say: One horizontal engine, 10-inch cylinder, with fly-wheel, governor, etc., complete. One tubular boiler, 42-inch diameter, and 14 feet long, with fire-front, grate bars, smoke stack, steam guage, safety valve, steam pipe, pumps, etc., complete. One 5-stamp battery, medium height mortar, heavy stamps, with shoes and dies, bolts, etc. One Prater's Patent concentrator fitted up. All necessary shafting, pullies, boxes, bolts, washers, etc., making iron work of mill complete. This mill we can furnish in best style of workmanship throughout for $3,800, gold coin, and the Federal excise tax. Weight about 18,500 pounds.

ESTIMATE NO. 2

The same engine and boiler as in the foregoing estimate, with 10 stamps, 2 concentrators, and other parts to correspond will cost $5,100 gold coin, and tax. Weight about 25,000 pounds. Ten extra shoes and dies, with such duplicate parts as it might be well to have, with a set of blacksmith's tools and carpenter's tools, with necessary belting, extra iron, nails, etc., will cost about $1,000 more.

ESTIMATE NO. 3.

One engine, 8- x 18-inch cylinder, 1 tubular boiler, 14 feet by 40 inches. One 5-stamp battery, (500 pounds each,) complete. 2 Varney's or Wheeler's amalgamators. 1 Prater's concentrator. All counter shafting and pullies, belting, carpenter's and blacksmith's tools, quicksilver and extras. Price, $5,250 gold coin. Total weight, about 30,000 pounds. This mill will work from five to six tons every twenty-four hours, and do it properly.

ESTIMATE NO. 4.

One engine, 10- x 20-inch cylinder. 1 tubular boiler, 14 feet by 42 inches. Two 5-stamp batteries, (500 pounds each,) complete. 5 Varney or Wheeler amalgamators. 2 Prater concentrators. All counter shafting and pullies, belting, carpenter's and blacksmith's tools, quicksilver and extras. Price, $8,950 gold coin. Total weight about 50,000 pounds. This mill will work twelve tons of ore every twenty-four hours, and do it well.

ESTIMATE NO. 5.

One engine, 8- x 18-inch cylinder. 1 tubular boiler, 14 feet by 40 inches. One 5-stamp battery, (500 pounds each,) complete. Two Moore's grinders and amalgamators, counter shafting, pullies, quicksilver, belting, carpenter's and blacksmith's tools, and extras. Price, $6,000 gold coin. Total weight, about 34,000 pounds. This mill will work from 20 to 24 tons of rock every twenty-four hours. By deducting one grinder the mill will cost $5,000, and weight be reduced to about 28,000 pounds. It will then work from 10 to 12 tons of ore every twenty-four hours.

It will be observed that estimates Nos. 1 and 2 do not include amalgamators which are embraced in the remaining estimates, and which add largely to the cost and weight. We hear that Mr. Borger has determined to amalgamate in arrastras, but we think he will soon get tired of it.

If we allow three cents per pound freight to La Paz, and seven cents from there here, which is considered very reasonable, it will cost as follows, to bring the mills to Prescott and vicinity, *viz:* No. 1, weight 18,500 pounds, $1,850. No. 2, weight 25,000 pounds, $2,500. No. 3, weight 30,000 pounds, $3,000. No. 4, weight 50,000 pounds, $5,000. No. 5, weight 34,000 pounds, $3,400. Which will make the total cost here of the mills: No. 1, $5,650. No. 2, $7,600. No. 3, $7,250. No. 4, $13,950. No. 5, $9,400. In gold coin or its equivalent. Transportation *via* Mohave or Hardyville will cost about the same, and from Wilmington, all the way by land, say from 16 to 20 cents per pound.

THE PROPOSED MINING COLLEGE.

The establishment of a school or college for the purpose of teaching the sciences bearing upon mining, agricultural and the mechanic arts, is a step which, if well directed at the outset, and placed upon a liberal basis, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results. Much will be lost, or rather fall short of attainment, if unwise counsels prevail. Upon the subject, the San Francisco *Mining and Scientific Press* says:

The proposition to open a school of technical instruction for miners, is naturally viewed with some degree of jealousy by those who have added a little practical education to a mere empirical knowledge of the theory of mining; and by those who, after long years of toil and experience have acquired a degree of knowledge which enables them to manage with considerable success, in some particular locality, or in a peculiar class of mineral, with which they have been long familiar. The first, fear an exposure of their ignorance; while the latter are jealous of the proposed introduction of a class of men into their midst who have been raised to the same point as themselves, by a sort of royal road, which they have not been permitted to travel. Such objections, of course, are not worthy of consideration.

There is still another class who honestly fear lest the practical character of the miner would be injured by placing too much dependence upon theory alone. Such fears are groundless, as it is not expected to substitute the instruction proposed for the experience to be gained only by patient and persevering labor. Even a superficial mining education is not without its benefits; for, let any good, practical miner only acquire a fair amount of general knowledge in the science of mining, in addition to his peculiar skill, and he will be from that time on freed from the vexatious interference of shallow pretenders and charlatans, who, possessing neither practical knowledge nor scientific acquirements, go about the country, with a swagger and pretentious confidence of knowledge, seeking to impose their humbuggery upon uneducated mine owners.

One great need of something more than mere practical experience for success in mining, grows out of the varied circumstances under which mineral deposits occur in different districts, and the constantly changing geological features by which they are surrounded; to a proper knowledge of which technical instruction in schools is an absolute necessity. One of the chief objects of the institution proposed, is to fit the miner by a general examination and study, both theoretically and by observation in the field and mine, of all these various phenomena, and the different processes used in various localities, to suit his machinery, and his processes, and his general mode of work, to any particular locality in which he may be engaged, and to any condition under which he may find the mineral placed, which he may be called upon to treat. Without the education proposed, he may be constantly subjected to the imposition of charlatanism, or he may be led into pecuniary ruin by the one-sided knowledge or local prejudices which he has imperceptibly acquired by his isolated, practical education.

Every person intimately acquainted with early mining in Washoe, knows that millions of dollars were sacrificed there by the ignorance of those in charge. Men were sent to take charge of mines there, who were never under ground in all their lives, unless on a visit to a wine cellar!—while mill-men and amalgamators were put in charge of works who were ignorant of the very first principles of both mechanics and metallurgy. And who does not know that such men generally pretend to three-fold the knowledge of those who are experienced and educated; overwhelming and disgusting with a weight of words and assertions, those more modest and unassuming men who thoroughly understand their business.

THE VULTURE LODE.

We have to chronicle the heaviest sale of mining property yet made in Central Arizona. B. Phelps, Esq., of New York, well known in connection with the Picacho mine, near La Paz, and the Heintzelman and Cababi mines, has purchased from Henry Wickenburg the discovery claim of three hundred feet in the Vulture gold lode, near the town of Wickenburg, for seventy-five thousand dollars.

Before making the purchase, Mr. Phelps caused a shaft to be sunk upon the lode to the depth of eighty feet, and, we learn, was well satisfied with the result, the vein proving wide and the ore of even richness.

The Vulture is one of the most noted lodes in the Territory, and one of the largest ever discovered. The discovery claim embraces a chimney of pay rock, standing some fifty feet above the surface, and being from thirty to fifty feet wide. The lode was found in the summer of 1863, by Henry Wickenburg, or by a party of which he was one. He seems to have had the most confidence in it, for while others who claimed an interest in it left the country, he stuck by it, living alone at the nearest water on the Hassayampa for a long time, although much exposed to the Indians. His tenacity brought its reward, for in 1864 the lode became celebrated, and the town of Wickenburg, now one of the liviest places in the Territory, was founded by those who had congregated to work the ore with arrastras. At one time some fifty of these were in operation. Last year two five-stamp mills were put up, and the results of their crushing show the ore to be of a superior quality. It has averaged a yield of from $50 to $70 per ton, and its abundance is proved beyond all question.

Mr. Phelps, with associates, will probably soon erect a forty-stamp mill, and work their claim upon a large scale. That they will quickly get back the price paid Mr. Wickenburg, and the cost of their machinery, no one familiar with the ore can doubt.

The sale is important and encouraging, as showing the confidence of capitalists in our ledges, and the sure progress and prosperity of our Territory. With the mills at Wickenburg and those to be erected hereabouts, within the present year, employment will be given to many men, and we shall demonstrate to all croakers and doubters that Central Arizona is one of the richest mining districts in the world, and that it is not to be given over to the Apache, or uninhabitable, as those unable to acquire interests here, or ignorant of the region, are wont to represent.

THE TERRITORIAL LIBRARY.

Elsewhere we print the annual report of the Territorial Librarian to the Governor. The report is dated November 1, 1865, and the catalogue embraces only such books as were then in the library. Since that time a number of public works, secured in the East by Secretary McCormick, have been added. Among these may be enumerated the American Archives, a number of large volumes published some years since by the government, and containing documents relating to the early settlement of the States, to the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the general history of the country. The volumes are of great value, and now very scarce. Mr. McCormick also obtained a set of the American State papers, a series of folio volumes of executive and Congressional documents from the organization of the government to 18—. A set of the executive, Senate and House documents, embracing recent presidential, departmental and congressional reports and documents, was also obtained, and the volumes fill several shelves.

A convenient and suitable place in the Secretary's office has been provided for the Territorial library, and while by law the volumes are not loaned to any but Territorial officers, they may be read by any who choose to visit the office, and we advise those who have leisure to drop in and enjoy the luxury of reading. "No entertainment," said Lady Montague, "is so cheap, nor any pleasure so lasting."

The books to this time in the Territorial library have been obtained, either through purchase on individual account, or by donation from the departments of the government. The usual congressional appropriation of $2,500, given to each Territory at its start, has not yet been received. When it is, a large addition to the library may be expected.

WASHOE.

To use a common expression "the bottom has fallen out" of the Washoe mines. The famous Gould and Curry, which paid dividends in 1863 to the amount of $1,400,000, and in 1864, $1,440,000, last year paid but $618,000, and all the Washoe stocks are to be had at very low figures. For a time, in the case of the Gould and Curry, and other claims, it was supposed that the decrease in dividends was to be attributed to extravagant management or mismanagement, but it is now acknowledged that the ores are giving out and that all hope of a better return is gone. This fact, with many others, is turning attention to Arizona. To this time the lodes here opened have proved permanent, and there is every prospect of their lasting. This, with the presence of abundant wood and water, and a climate vastly superior to that of Washoe, will give us a great advantage over that district, an advantage which will more than offset our remoteness from San Francisco, and the expense of the transportation of machinery. The sale of the discovery claim of the Vulture mine, at Wickenburg, for $75,000, elsewhere referred to, shows that capital is finding its way here, and that the frightful stories told of Indian troubles have not alarmed operators. We regard the signs of the times as altogether favorable and cheering, and we predict a busy summer, and an early and general acknowledgment, not only upon the Pacific but upon the Atlantic coast, that the gold of this land is good, and abundant, and that there is no better field for liberal investment. None of the failures experienced in Washoe are likely to occur here, and the lessons there learned will be rightly improved.

SYSTEM AND HARMONY.

A Nevada paper says:

"Too many of our mines are owned by poor men, who have neither capital, system or harmony."

That poor men have as good a right to own mines as any one is the impression in Arizona, and everywhere among sensible men; that poor men owning mines should have system and harmony in their movements is highly desirable. It cannot be long before capitalists in number will be here to buy our lodes, and sales can only be promptly and satisfactorily made by harmonious action on the part of the owners. Where lodes are divided among a number of proprietors, steps should at once be taken by them to get the titles in a clear and comprehensive form. If owners are at present out of the country they should be written to, and powers of attorney obtained. The records, if in any particular imperfect, should be made right, and the lodes if not well prospected should be worked upon to a degree sufficient to show their size and the character of the ore.

The custom which many prospectors have of continually hunting for new ledges, rather than sinking upon and otherwise testing and preparing for the market those already found, is an unfortunate one. The same amount of time and money spent in shafting and tunnelling that is devoted to prospecting would make their lodes saleable and likely to produce what is most desired, an early profit.

It may be harder work to sink a shaft or run a tunnel than to explore the country for new lodes, but it is the work and the only work which is likely to pay, and we advise all our quartz owners to give their attention to it. They may have fifty lodes, but if unopened or unproven they will not be so desirable as one well prospected and shown to be good, by a showing which none can dispute.

THE COST OF MINING.

A Reese River (Nevada) paper says:

"In this county, at the present time, we doubt if the most systematically worked mine of the best managed mill extracts and reduces its bullion at a cost of less than $40 per ton, while in the greater number of cases we believe that it will reach $50."

We quote the remark to draw a contrast in favor of Central Arizona, which we can do without passing the most reasonable bounds. At Wickenburg, where there is no abundance of wood, and the ore is carted some eighteen miles to the mills, the cost of working is not over thirty dollars per ton, while hereabouts, where wood and water abound at the lodes, and the ore need not be transported any distance to the mills, the cost, allowing for the high price of labor and provisions, cannot exceed fifteen dollars per ton.

This we urge upon the capitalist as a very great advantage, enjoyed by no other mining region that we know of. Moreover, the lodes are large, regular and rich, almost beyond parallel. Talking to an old Washoe operator a day or two since, we asked if he had seen any mine in this vicinity equal to the Gould & Curry. "Many," he replied, "much superior to it." We are confident that so soon as our friends abroad come to comprehend the size and wealth of our lodes the rare facilities for working them, and the sure progress of the country, they will lose no time in obtaining interests here.

THE AUDITORS' REPORT.

One of the important documents presented to the Legislature was the report of the Territorial Auditors. It is published in the present MINER, and will be read with interest. While in the aggregate the sums audited seem large, we doubt if any Territory ever incurred so light a debt in the first two years of its existence. It will be observed that each claim was allowed under a law of the First Legislature, and that the Auditors assumed no responsibility, and even did not charge for incidental expenses, although authorized to do so.

MINING AT APACHE PASS.

We are glad to receive this note regarding the opening of a gold ledge near Fort Bowie, Apache Pass:

FORT BOWIE, Arizona, Feb. 15, 1866.

EDITOR OF ARIZONA MINER.—I desire to contribute to your numerous items of rich discoveries in Arizona. During the past week, Messrs. Byrnes, Wallace, Dodson, Harris, and Anderson, have been engaged in opening a gold ledge recently discovered by Mr. Byrnes, in the side of the mountain just back of this post, distant from the post less than one mile, and in full view from the parade ground. Thus far they have stripped the ledge a distance of about twenty yards, and to the depth of six feet, and incredible as it may seem, have scarcely found a piece of rock that does not exhibit gold to the naked eye, and the most of it bears very strong indications of silver, as often seen by the writer in Nevada. On the surface the ledge has a uniform width of sixteen inches, and at the depth of six feet widens out to twenty-three inches; is well cased in wall rock on either side, standing almost perpendicular. At the eastern end of the ledge they have taken up a fine spring of water, which flows the year round from nine to twenty inches of water. They also have wood in great abundance. So far they have taken out about one ton of rock. They contemplate putting up an arrastra at once, and when the result is known you shall have the particulars, as I am satisfied you will be pleased to publish to the world all the information you can get relating to the immense mineral wealth of the Territory, of which so little is known abroad. Yours, A.

REPEAL OF THE LOS ANGELES CITY CHARTER.—The following petition, largely signed, was presented to the California Legislature, and has been referred to the Los Angeles delegation:

To the Honorable, the Senate and Assssembly of the State of California:

The undersigned, citizens of the city of Los Angeles, respectfully represent that the population of the city is about five thousand; that they have an expensive city government, with salaried officers who are entirely unnecessary; that the useless expense of the city government imposes upon the citizens a useless and burdensome weight of taxation; that the whole police regulations of the city are at present carried on by two justices of the peace and two constables who are independent of the city charter, and not paid under it, but by fees. The undersigned therefore pray, that the city charter of the city of Los Angeles be repealed; but that necessary provisions be made to enable the supervisors of the county to adopt regulations requiring the people of the city to provide for the debts and obligations of the city and the proper distribution of water.

STRUCK IT.—We have been shown a letter from Dr. Letterman to S. Prager, of this city, stating that the Philadelphia and California Oil Company, located on Camulos rancho, in this county, have struck a flowing well. The oil has commenced flowing over the pipes, and though somewhat thick, would soon become thinner. This is good news, indeed.—*Los Angeles News, February 3d.*

A private letter from Los Angeles says that the yield of oil is fifteen barrels a day. The oil was reached at a depth of 280 feet. It is the first flowing well found in the State.

THE RESTLESS MINER.—The Humboldt *Register* says: "It is strange how the passion for finding new diggings will fasten on a man who once allows himself to sit in front of a frying-pan and bundle of blankets, on the ridge-pole of a sore-backed horse. With plenty of excellent ledges already exposed at their doors, these prospectors keep up their pursuit as if it were a mania, as with many it really seems to be.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TERRITORIAL AUDITORS.

To the Second Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:

The Board of Territorial Auditors respectfully report that, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 20, of the Howell Code, their Board was duly organized upon the 11th day of November, 1864, at Prescott, all the Auditors being in attendance. The oath of office was sworn and subscribed to before Hezekiah Brooks, Judge of Probate for the county of Yavapai.

It was voted,

That the regular meetings of the Board be held at the office of the Governor, in Prescott, on the last Monday of each month, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

That a special meeting of said Board may be called at any time by the Governor, who shall give or cause to be given, thirty days' notice of the time and place of said meeting, unless all the members are present and can attend.

That a majority of said Board shall constitute a quorum and shall determine all questions; and warrants drawn on the Territorial Treasurer by said Board and signed by a majority thereof shall be valid.

That all papers filed in any case before the Board shall constitute a part of the record, and that all material testimony before the Board shall be reduced to writing, and filed with the other papers in the case.

That the Secretary of the Territory be authorized to procure the necessary blanks and books of record.

The following is a list of the claims received and allowed by the Board up to and including their last meeting on the 6th of the present month. The record of each upon the books of the Board is kept in full, and in each case the voucher is filed.

The Board have made no claim of any kind against the Territory for their services, although empowered to do so by Section 11, Chapter 20, of the Howell Code.

The absence of the Governor, who was present at all the meetings of the Board but that of the sixth instant, and the great pressure of duties upon the hands of the Acting Governor will account for the non-presentation of this report at the beginning of the session of the Legislative Assembly.

It is now respectfully submitted, with the remark that the books of the Auditors are at all times open to the inspection of the public, and that in the allowance of claims they have in each case endeavored to strictly and entirely comply with the law.

RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Acting Governor,
COLES BASHFORD, Attorney-General,
HENRY W. FLEURY, Ass't Sec. of Territory.
} Territorial Auditors.

Prescott, December 16, 1865.

LIST OF CLAIMS AUDITED FROM NOVEMBER 11, 1864, TO DECEMBER 6, 1865, INCLUSIVE.

1864. Nov. 11.	*Claim* 1—A. M. White, provisions for Indian campaign under Lieut.-Col. Woolsey. Under Act approved Nov. 9, 1864,	$ 745 60
" 11.	*Claim* 2—Thomas Hodges, for lard furnished for Indian campaign. Under Act approved Nov. 9, 1864	90 00
" 11.	*Claim* 3—P. McCannan, for provisions and horse shoeing for Indian campaign. Under Act approved Nov. 9, 1864,	156 00
" 11.	*Claim* 4—R. C. McCormick for amount advanced expedition against Apaches. Under Act approved Nov. 9, 1864.	500 00
" 11.	*Claim* 5—Wm. T. Howell, for services as commissioner to prepare a code of laws for the Territory. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864	2,500 00
" 11.	*Claim* 6—Coles Bashford, for services as Attorney General of the Territory, February 1st to November 10th, 1864. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864	1,166 00
" 11.	*Claim* 7—Almon Gage, for services as Secretary of the Council, 1st Legislative Assembly, 44 days, (*a* $5.00. Under Joint Resolution approved Nov. 9, 1864	220 00
" 11.	*Claim* 8—E. W. Wells, Jr., for services as Assistant Sec'y of Council, 1st Legislative Assembly, 43 days, (*a* $2.00. Under Joint Resolution approved Nov. 9, 1864	86 00
" 11.	*Claim* 9—Carlos Smith, for services as Searg't-at-Arms of Council of 1st Legislat'e Assembly, 43 days (*a* $2.00 Under Joint Resolution approved Nov. 9, 1864	86 00
" 11.	*Claim* 10—J. H. Lane, door-keeper of Council, 1st Legislative Assembly, 42 days (*a* $2.00 per day. Under Joint Resolution approved Nov. 9, 1864	84 00
" 11.	*Claim* 11—T. J. Johnson, watchman of Council, 1st Legislative Assembly, 38 days (*a* $1 00 per day. Under Joint Resolution approved Nov. 9, 1864	38 00
" 11	*Claim* 12—James Anderson, Clerk of House, 1st Legislative Assembly, 44 days (*a* $5.00 yer day. Under J't Resolution approved Nov. 9, 1864	220 00
" 11.	*Claim* 13—C. M. Ralstin, Assistant Clerk of House of Representatives, 1st Legislative Assembly, 44 days (*a* $2.00 per day. Under J't Resolution approved Nov. 9, 1864	88 00
" 11.	*Claim* 14—J. C. Dunn, Serg't-at-Arms of House of Rep's 1st Leg. Assembly, 43 days (*a* $2.00 per day. Under J't Resolution approved Nov. 9, 1864	86 00
" 11.	*Claim* 15—R. F. Piatt, D'r keeper of House of Rep's 1st Legislative Assembly, 43 days at $2.00. Under J't Res. approved Nov. 9, 1864	86 00
" 11.	*Claim* 16—Alex. McLaughlin, Watchman of House of Rep's 1st Leg. Assembly, 43 days at $1.00. Under J't Res. approved Nov. 9, 1864	43 00
" 26.	*Claim* 17—R. C. McCormick for amount paid enrolling bills passed by the Legislature. Under Joint Resolution providing for payment for enrolling bills approved October 24, 1864	850 62
" 26.	*Claim* 18—T. A. Hand, for printing Governor's message, journals of Legislature, rules of House and Council, &c. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864,	1,121 00
" 26.	*Claim* 19—Milton Hadley, for translating Governor's Message into Spanish. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864	100 00
1865. Aug. 5.	*Claim* 20—J. T. Alsap, to quarter's salary as Territorial Treasurer for the quarter ending March 31, 1865. Under Act approved November 10, 1864,	375 00
" 5.	*Claim* 21—J. T. Alsap, to quarter's salary as Territorial Treasurer, for quarter ending June 30, 1865. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864,	375 00
" 5.	*Claim* 22—Coles Bashford, to quarter's salary as Attorney General from Nov. 1864, to February 10, 1865. Under Act approved November 10, 1864,	500 00
" 5.	*Claim* 23—Coles Bashford, to quarter's salary as Attorney General for quarter ending May, 10, '65. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864,	500 00
" 5.	*Claim* 24—Coles Bashford, to quarter's salary as Attorney General for quarter ending August 10, 1865. Under Act approved November 10, 1864,	500 00
Sept. 25.	*Claim* 25—J. T. Alsap, to quarter's salary as Territorial Treasurer for quarter ending September 30, 1865. Under Act approved November 10, 1864,	375 00
" 25.	*Claim* 26—J. T. Alsap, Territorial Treasurer, to office rent, 6 months, at $30,00, fuel, six months, $50,00. Under chapter 17, Howell Code,	230 00
" 25.	*Claim* 27—J. T. Alsap, to office rent, 3 months, at $30, stationery, $12. Under chap. 17, Howell Code,	102 00
Dec. 6.	*Claim* 28—R. C. McCormick, for books and stationery furnished Territorial Treasurer. Under chapter 17, Howell Code,	134 25
" 6.	*Claim* 29—R. C. McCormick, for seal for the Territorial Treasurer. Under Chapter 17, Howell Code,	25 00
" 6.	*Claim* 30—Coles Bashford, to quarter's salary as Attorney General to Nov. 10. Under Act approved November 10, 1864,	500 00
" 6.	*Claim* 31—Coles Bashford, for travelling and other expenses as Att'y-Gen. of the Territory for the year ending Nov. 10, 1865. Under Chapter 16, Howell Code	500 00
" 6.	*Claim* 32—E. A. Bentley, for printing laws of the Territory in the ARIZONA MINER, by authority of an Act approved Nov. 9, 1864,	1,747 00
" 6.	*Claim* 33—J. T. Alsap, for 2 months' salary as Territorial Treasurer to Nov. 30. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864	250 00
" 6.	*Claim* 34—J. T. Alsap, Ter. Treas, for fuel for office 2 months, $20.00; office rent, 2 months, $60 00; stationery, $8.00. Under chapter 17, Howell Code	88 00
" 6.	*Claim* 35—A. Wertheimer, for stove and pipe for the office of the Ter. Treasurer. Under chapter 17, Howell Code	25 00
" 6.	*Claim* 36—E. A. Bentley, publisher ARIZONA MINER, for printing Howell Code. Under Acts approved Nov. 9 and 10, 1864	2,994 75
" 6.	*Claim* 37—R. C. McCormick to amount paid William T. Howell for reading proof of Code. Under Acts approv'd Nov. 9 and 10, 1864	250 00
" 6.	*Claim* 38—E. A. Bentley, publisher of ARIZONA MINER, to advertising sale of Territorial mining claims, $31.50; printing hand bills for same, $10,00; 500 mining deeds, $125. Under Chapter 50, Howell Code	166 50
" 6.	*Claim* 39—W. H. Garvin, to 2 months' salary as Adj't General of the Territory, Sept. 29 to Dec. 1, 1865. Under Act approved Nov. 10, 1864.	84 00
	Total,	$17,987 12

Of these claims those numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 33, 36, 37 and 39, amounting in the aggregate to $13,932 37 were ordered to be paid in the bonds provided by "an Act to provide for the contingent expenses of the Territorial government," approved November 9, 1864. The others, excepting claim 38, which was allowed from the receipts from sales of Territorial mining claims, were directed to be paid from the general fund.

MR. WILLIAM THOMPSON, of the Great Central Copper Mine, Olive City, is on his return to the Territory. He is one of our best miners, and has done much to bring the ores of the Colorado to favorable notice in San Francisco. The *Alta* of February 3 gives him the following notice:

SMELTING WORKS FOR ARIZONA.—Among the passengers by the steamship *Orizaba*, for San Pedro, to-day, is William Thompson, Superintendent of the Great Central Mine, Arizona. The company which Mr. Thompson represents has recently shipped a full set of smelting furnaces, with steam power and all necessary machinery, tools and supplies for their mine, having a large amount of rich copper ore already out and ready for smelting. The smelting works will be erected at Williams' Fork, near its mouth, but a short distance from steam navigation on the Colorado, and will be in running order, if no mishap occurs, before the 1st of April. These are the first regular blast smelting furnaces ever sent to Arizona, and upon their success depends, in a great measure, the immediate development of immense mines of copper, gold, silver and galena ores of the peculiar character found in that section of the country, and now lying idle and unproductive for want of means to profitably work them.

Arizona Miner.

PRESCOTT, MARCH 14, 1866.

WILLIAM MURRAY and McWhorter have gone to Wickenburg.

HON. H. A. BIGELOW is placer mining, with a large party, on Lynx Creek, below the Mexican camp.

W. A. WERRINGER, of La Paz, and Mr. Frink, of San Bernardino, were in town last week. They left last Monday.

THE Acting Governor has re-appointed A. S. Gould, of San Francisco, a Commissioner of Deeds for this Territory.

E. D. TUTTLE, member of the First Legislature of this Territory, from Mohave county, is studying law in Sacramento.

MCMULLEN has a fine well near Granite Wash, upon the La Paz road. He also keeps a first-class station, with good food for man and beast.

CHARLES STRONG, well known in connection with Washoe mining, is about to work the Moss gold lode at Mohave, backed by large capital.

THE Territorial Treasurer has appointed John M. Rountree, of Prescott, a deputy, under authority of an Act of the late Legislature.

JUDGE BERRY had a large and attentive audience to listen to his lecture, which was delivered, according to advertisement in the MINER, on the evening of March 8th.

ALEX. MAHON now has a good assortment of assaying materials, and although not a professional assayer he makes a correct assay, and we all know him to be a good judge of rock.

SHERIFF BOURKE has appointed Hannibal Sypert to be Under Sheriff, and Dr. Patty as deputy at Wickenburg. The Sheriff is getting on nicely, and will soon be as firmly on his pins as in former days.

EXPEDITION.—On Monday morning Captain Krause, with forty soldiers, Colonel Woolsey, and other civilians, left Fort Whipple upon an expedition against the Apaches. They will probably be out some ten or twenty days. Dr. Newhall accompanied the party.

J. W. W. writes us an interesting letter from Lynx Creek concerning the lodes, and especially of the fine rock lately found in the Accidental. He also gives the details of the attack of the Indians upon the men at Turkey Creek, of which we had been informed. J. W. W.'s letter comes so late that we can do more than thank him for it, and ask him to write again.

DR. PALMER, writing to the Acting Governor from Camp Lincoln, February 25, says: "As two of the Arizona volunteers were fishing yesterday within sight of the camp, they separated, one returning to camp while the other remained. As the remaining man did not return, this morning a party went in search of him and found his body stiff and cold, with three arrow wounds. His body was brought into camp. He leaves a wife, but no children."

YUMA COUNTY.—General Flower having resigned the Probate Judgeship of Yuma county, in order to accept the office of Sheriff, tendered him by the Supervisors, the Acting Governor has appointed David Hitchcock, of La Paz, to the office of Probate Judge. Thomas Hughes being absent and likely to be absent from the county for some time, the Acting Governor has appointed A. F. Waldeurn a Supervisor in his stead.

MESSRS. COULTER & TYSON having sold their quartz mill to Mr. Phelps, who in turn sold it to Henry Wickenburg, they propose to put up a mill in this vicinity with the least possible delay. We believe they have purchased an engine now at La Paz, and that Colonel Tyson has already gone to San Francisco for stamps. They are enterprising and worthy citizens, and we wish them much success wherever they may locate.

B. PHELPS, Esq., of New York, the purchaser of the discovery claim on the Vulture mine, at Wickenburg, arrived here on Thursday evening last, and returned to San Francisco *via* Wickenburg and La Paz, on Monday, a. m. He was accompanied by Judge Flower, Mr Werringer, Major VanBibber, Mr. Frink, General Coulter, Colonel Tyson, and others, and it is generally regretted by our citizens that the weather was so bad while here that he could not visit any of our mines.

CAPTAIN TUTTLE, the capable, efficient and courteous chief quartermaster of the district of Arizona, has by posters, and by advertisements in the MINER of to-day, announced his purpose to receive (until May 1,) proposals for hay, grain and transportation for the several posts and camps in the Territory. Captain Tuttle is an experienced business man, and does his business in good shape. He will doubtless have many proposals, and we congratulate our citizens that the government is willing to spend so much money among them.

Two companies of the 14th regiment of regulars arrived here about ten days since, and are quartered at Fort Whipple. But two officers came with the companies, Captain Krause commanding one and Lieutenant Lord the other. Dr. Newhall has also arrived. Captain Krause, who is now in command of the post, is a Pennsylvanian, who served for some time in the army of the Potomac; a cultivated and jovial gentleman. Lieutenant Lord is a Boston man, staid and systematic, a good officer. Dr. Newhall is also a Boston man, and a clever fellow. The men of the companies are young, being chiefly recruits. They seem active and eager for duty, and we have yet to discover the hard traits for which they became notorious in San Francisco. We think they will prove good and orderly soldiers. Lieutenant Lord is made quartermaster at the post.

APACHE MOVEMENTS.—One day last week some thirty Apaches jumped the herd of Colonel Woolsey while grazing on his Agua Frio ranch. But one man was in charge, Mr. McNulty, who by standing his ground although arrows and bullets came thick and fast, saved all the cattle and drove off the red-skins. McNulty is one of the men who was with Colonel Woolsey's train when recently attacked near Skull Valley. He is just the man for this country. Messrs. Chambers and Begold, who have been guarding the Vickroy machinery at the Bully Bueno lode, were attacked one night of last week by a number of Indians who tried to burn their cabin while they were sleeping. They were immediately aroused by the movements of the fiends, and succeeded in putting out the fire and shooting one of them, but Mr Begold was hit by an arrow in the abdomen and badly hurt. Mr. Chambers left him, at his request, for aid, and a party immediately went over from Lynx creek. Dr. Phelps and others from Prescott followed close on their heels, and Begold was removed here, and to the surprise of all, is doing well.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—Attention is called to the advertisement of this excellent paper. It is not only ably edited but usually brings us the latest news, while its interest in Arizona is such as to commend it to all our people. We hope it may have a liberal subscription list in the Territory.

A GOOD FIGHT.—Ed. Peck, Gus. Swain, Adams, Behan, Clifton, and Fisher, went about two weeks since to examine the country on the Verde near Bob Postle's ranch. On the morning of February 28, just as they were preparing breakfast, they were jumped by some thirty Apaches. By the first volley from the savages, all of whom were armed with guns, Clifton had several bullets put through his coat, two through one of his legs, and one struck his left arm. Swain, who is very quick on the trigger, put a bullet through the fellow who appeared to be chief, killing him instantly, and Peck and others wounded several of the red scoundrels, and in a few moments put them all to flight. Every man stood his ground nobly, and the barbarians must have learned a new lesson of the pluck of our miners. Adams was wounded on the shin. Clifton was removed to Postle's and here upon the same day, in a wagon. Adams walked in, arriving here, with others of the party, on the next day. Clifton is doing well, and is congratulated on his narrow escape. Adams is also improving. Swain brought various trinkets taken from the fellow who fell before his unerring shot.

LICENSE TAX.

By request, we copy from the Howell Code the chapter on License Tax. There is a common but erroneous impression that amendments were made to this law by the late Legislature. Several amendments were proposed, but none were adopted. It would seem that the Act has not been thoroughly enforced in the past. It should be hereafter, and, if so, will go far to produce the revenue needed to meet the county expenses:

CHAPTER XLIX.

Of License Taxes.

SECTION 1. There shall be collected a quarter yearly license tax from all persons and corporations engaged in the business, trade, dealing, or occupations in this chapter named, as follows: Every person who may deal in goods, wares and merchandise, except the agricultural productions of this Territory, when vended by the producers thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers or commission merchants under license or permission according to law, where their sales amount in the average to ten thousand dollars or more per quarter year, a quarter yearly license tax of forty dollars; when such sales shall so average less than ten and more than five thousand dollars per quarter, a quarter yearly license tax of thirty dollars, when such sales shall so average less than five and more than two thousand dollars per quarter, a quarter yearly license tax of twenty dollars and when such sales shall so average less than two thousand dollars per quarter, a quarter yearly license tax of eight dollars per quarter.

SEC 2. Every person who sell or vend any wines or distilled liquors, butcher's meat, drugs and medicines, and who shall keep horses or carriages for rent or hire, when their business or sales amount to more than an average of five thousand dollars per quarter, shall pay a quarterly license tax of twenty dollars; when such business or sales are less than five thousand dollars per quarter, a quarterly license tax of eight dollars.

SEC. 3 All tavern or inn-keepers, all keepers of restaurants or saloons, all keepers of eating-houses or coffee-houses, and all other persons who may sell or dispose of any spirituous or malt liquors or wines in less quantities than one quart, shall pay a license tax of thirty dollars per quarter and all eating-houses not selling or disposing of any liquors except malt liquors, shall pay a quarterly license tax of ten dollars.

SEC. 4. Every travelling merchant, hawker, or pedlar, who shall carry a pack, and vend wares, goods or merchandize of any kind, shall pay for a license therefor five dollars per month and every such travelling merchant, hawker, or pedlar, who shall use a wagon or drive or cause to be driven a team for such purposes, or for the purpose of vending wines, or spirituous liquors, shall pay for a license therefor ten dollars per month: *Provided*, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to apply to the productions of this Territory, when such productions are sold or vended by the producer thereof.

SEC. 5. Each and every insurance company incorporated under the laws of any other State or Territory, shall pay an annual tax of two hundred dollars to the Treasurer of the county in which their business office is situated, and take his receipt therefor, specifying the kind of business to be done, and which shall be a sufficient license: *Provided*, that no license under the provisions of this section shall be issued for less than one year.

SEC. 6 Every private banker, broker, dealer in exchange, stocks, gold dust, silver bullion, or other similar occupations, shall each pay a quarterly tax of twenty dollars.

SEC 7. Each proprietor or keeper of a billiard-table, not kept exclusively for the use of the owner and his family, for each table, thirty dollars per quarter; for a nine or ten-pin or bowling-alley, fifteen dollars per quarter.

SEC 8. Every manager or lessee of a theatre, every serenade or concert singer, every exhibition of any caravan, menagerie, or collection of animals for pay; every circus, rope performer, wire-dancer, or sleight-of-hand exhibitor, shall pay in advance such amount for license therefor for each day of such performance or exhibition, as the County Treasurer shall fix and determine upon: *Provided*, that the amount so fixed shall not be more than twenty nor less than five dollars for any one day.

SEC. 9 No license granted under the provisions of this chapter shall be construed to exempt the capital stock or property used or invested in such business by the person paying such license tax, from taxation under any other provision of law.

SEC. 10. All moneys for license under the preceding provisions of this chapter shall be paid to the County Treasurer of the county in which such business is proposed to be carried on, or the business office or place where any such business is located, before any such person shall commence to do any such business as is mentioned in any of the preceding nine sections; and the applicant at the time of paying such money shall deliver to such County Treasurer a written statement of the business, the place where such business is to be carried on, and when necessary the estimated amount per quarter or otherwise of such business; and when such estimate is necessary to be made under the provisions of this chapter, such applicant shall in every instance make and subscribe an affidavit that he verily believes the amount of business to be done by the business establishment, or branch thereof, within the next succeeding three months, or longer time if license be required for a longer time, not exceeding one year, will not exceed the estimate under which he applies for license; and in all cases where an under estimate has been made, the party having made such under estimate shall be required to pay the amount necessary to make up such deficiency before a new license shall issue, or such County Treasurer may recover such deficiency by action in his name of office.

SEC. 11. Licenses provided for in this chapter may be granted for a longer time than one quarter, and not exceeding one year, at the option of the applicant, he paying therefor the quarterly rates hereby established for such longer time: *Provided*, that no such licenses shall be granted for any fractional part of a quarter. A quarter as used in this chapter shall be construed to mean three calendar months.

SEC. 12. If any person, obtaining a license for any business mentioned in this chapter, shall connect therewith or transact any other business for which a license should be first obtained, he shall be liable to a penalty of double the amount required to be paid for the license which he should so have obtained before commencing such other business, and all costs of suit, to be recovered by action by the County Treasurer, in his name of office; and all persons who shall commence or transact any business mentioned in this chapter, without first obtaining a license therefor, shall forfeit double the amount of such license tax for one quarter and all costs of suit, to be recovered by the County Treasurer in like manner.

SEC 13. When application is made for license as hereinbefore provided, and the amount thereof paid to the County Treasurer, he shall give a receipt therefor, specifying the kind of business, the place where the same is to be transacted, and the time when such business will transpire under such receipt; and such receipt shall be deemed a sufficient license under the provisions of this chapter. The County Treasurer shall keep in his office a duplicate copy of such receipt, and all moneys paid to the County Treasurer or recovered by him as penalties or forfeitures under the provisions of this chapter, shall be by him applied, and paid agreeably to the provisions of law.

SEC. 14. In case of the absence or non-residence in the proper county of any principal obtaining license under the provisions of this chapter—or, if such absentee or non-resident shall transact any business for which such license is required, without first obtaining the same—the person or agent acting for him therein shall be deemed the principal for all the purposes of this chapter, and be personally liable, in the same manner and to the same extent as such principal would be were he present or resided within such county.

SEC 15. Whenever any person violates the provisions of this chapter for the space of five days, by trading without a license, it shall be the duty of the Probate Clerk to issue such license under the direction of the Probate Judge, and place the same in the hands of the Sheriff of the county in which the license is issued—that such Sheriff shall thereupon collect the same, and for that purpose, may seize and sell any property, real or personal, belonging to such trader, in the same manner as if the same had been seized on execution issued out of the District Court.

SEC 16 The said clerk shall take the receipt of said sheriff for all licenses delivered to him and of the amount thereof, and shall likewise keep a record of the same in his office for public inspection; and the said sheriff shall keep an account of the money paid to the County Treasurer and collected by him on such licenses.

SEC 17. The said clerk shall receive a fee of three dollars for issuing the license referred to in the two preceding sections, and the Sheriff shall receive fifteen per cent, together with the same fees for travelling as on execution, for the collection of all such moneys recovered by him on such licenses—and which sums for the fees of said clerk and sheriff shall be collected out of such delinquent trader, in addition to the sum named in and charged for such license.

CHAPTER LIX

Of the Prohibition of Gambling.

SEC. 1. There shall be assessed and collected in the manner prescribed by law in the case of other licenses, a license tax of twenty-five dollars per month, to be collected monthly on each gaming table or apparatus of any kind whatever, such as faro, monte, pass faro, pass monte, rondeau, roulette, twenty-one, dice, red and black, or rouge et noir, lansquenette, or any other banking game of whatever name, which license shall be issued in the manner provided by law in the case of other licenses.

SEC 2 That if any proprietor, superintendent, clerk, agent, or servant of any house or place where spirituous or malt liquors are sold, shall permit any unlicensed games to be played either with cards, dice, or with any device or substitute for the same, he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail until the same is paid: *Provided*, such imprisonment shall not exceed ninety days.

SEC 3. If any unlicensed person shall keep a gambling table or apparatus of any kind whatever, such as faro, monte, pass faro, pass monte, twenty-one, or any other banking game or device, or substitute for the same, by whatever name known, on conviction thereof he shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars, with costs of prosecution.

SEC 4. That any person betting or playing at any such unlicensed table, or on any of the unlicensed games mentioned in the preceding section, upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and under the provisions of the preceding section of this chapter it shall be sufficient proof that the accused did commit one or more of the acts therein mentioned, without being necessary to prove that money or anything of value was lost or won by any person.

SEC 5. If any person shall play with any minor under the age of twenty-one years at any of the games mentioned in the preceding sections of this chapter, or permit such minor to play upon or with any gaming implements he may have in his possession or under his control, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months; and if any person by any such gaming or device shall win and receive from any such minor any money or anything of value, the Attorney-General on being informed thereof shall immediately prosecute such person in the name of the Territory for the amount of such money, or the value of such thing, with all costs of suit, and the execution issued upon any such judgment shall authorize the imprisonment of the defendant for the period of ninety days in the county jail in case such judgment be not paid.

SEC. 6. If any public officer shall be convicted under the provisions of the second or fourth sections of this chapter, in addition to the penalty by said sections imposed, the court shall declare his office vacant, and the same shall be immediately filled agreeably to the provisions of law.

SEC. 7. All moneys collected under the provisions of this chapter shall be immediately paid to the Treasurer of the proper county.

"It is with narrow-souled people," says Swift, "as with a narrow-necked bottle; the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out."

DIED.

At Prescott, March 7th, 1866, of inflamation of the bowels, CHARLES C. STACKPOLE, native of Kenduskeag, Maine.

Sacramento Union, Territorial Enterprise, and Bangor (Maine) papers please copy.

THE GREAT BLOOD MEDICINES.—Let every man woman and child in our country learn that LeDoyen's Family medicines are the best in use. See advertisement on fourth page. 51y

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Territorial officers, lawyers, and others, having in their possession any books belonging to the

TERRITORIAL LIBRARY,

Will please return them to the Secretary's office without delay, as it is desired to newly catalogue and arrange the library.

Office of the Secretary of the Territory, Prescott, March 14, 1866. 5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. ARMY SUPPLIES

For Arizona.

Sealed proposals in duplicate

Will be received at the office of the office of the undersigned, in Prescott, A. T., until 12 o'clock M, May 1st 1866,

For supplying the following Posts with forage for the United States Army in Arizona, viz

Prescott, A. T., 591 tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn, and 841 tons of Hay.
Camp Lincoln, 291 tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn, and 363 tons of Hay.
Camp Mason, 51 tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn, and 79 tons of Hay.
Wickenburg, 51 tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn, and 79 tons of Hay.
Tucson Depot, 151 tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn, and 230 tons of Hay.
Fort Mason, 540 tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn, and 662 tons of Hay.
Fort Bowie, 310 tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn, and 394 tons of Hay.
Fort Goodwin, 90 tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn, and 141 tons of Hay
Fort Grant, 71 tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn, and 108 tons of Hay.
Fort McDowell, 560 tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn, and 693 tons of Hay
Fort Mojave, 61 tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn, and 95 tons of Hay.

More or less, to be of the best quality, well cured, and free from rot, dirt, smut or weevil. The grass to be cut when it is fully ripe, and before it loses its seed. The grain to be securely sacked, part of which will hold 54 pounds, and part 108 pounds.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will also be received at the same time and place for the

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES

From the Depot at Fort Yuma, California, to the following Posts, said supplies to be delivered at their destination on or before the 1st of December, 1866:

Fort Whipple, near Prescott, 486 tons.
Camp Lincoln, on the Rio Verde, 351 tons.
Camp Mason, Date Creek, 106 tons.
Port McDowell, 221 tons.
Fort Grant, mouth of Rio San Pedro, 100 tons
Tucson Depot, 448 tons.
More or less.

Bids will also be received for the transportation of supplies from Tucson Depot to the following Posts, viz

Fort Goodwin, 316 tons, more or less.
Fort Bowie, 200 tons, more or less.

Stores for the interior will be delivered to the contractor at any point on the Colorado river above Fort Yuma that may be desired, but in deciding upon the lowest bids the cost of transportation from Fort Yuma to the point of delivery will be added to the bid for hauling from the river, in determining which is the cheapest for the United States.

The number of tons contracted for to be supplied at any one Post will be deducted from the amount of stores for transportation to that Post.

Bids will be received for transportation of twenty-five tons and upwards, also for any number of pounds of Barley, Wheat, Corn or Hay, not exceeding the total amount required at each Post

Terms should be stated in United States gold coin, or the market value thereof in United States currency on the day of payment.

Payment will be made in such funds as furnished by the United States for that purpose, if on hand, if not on hand certified accounts will be given.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence. Each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute the contracts at such times as required by the undersigned, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contractors will be required to have a place of business or agency in the Territory, at which they can be communicated with promptly and readily.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the District, Department and Division commanders, but the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all bids that are offered.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of the bidders and persons offered as security will be required.

The cost of advertising will be divided between the successful bidders *pro rata*.

Proposals must be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Army Transportation," or "Proposals for Furnishing Forage," and addressed to

JOSEPH TUTTLE,
Captain and Chief Quartermaster,
District of Arizona,
Prescott, A. T.

Office Chief Quartermaster, District of Arizona, Prescott, A. T., Mar. 1, 1866 5td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. ARMY SUPPLIES

FOR ARIZONA.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate

Will be received at the office of the undersigned in Prescott, A. T., until 12 o'clock M, May 1st, 1866,

For the use of the United States Army in Arizona, the following Subsistence Stores, to be delivered at the Posts below mentioned, on or before the 1st of December, 1866. Each bid will state separately the price per pound at which the whole amount will be delivered at Tucson Depot, also in separate the price per pound at which they will be delivered at the different Posts, viz:

Tucson Depot,	41,063 pounds of Flour,
	5,475 pounds of Beans,
Fort Mason,	164,252 pounds of Flour,
	21,900 pounds of Beans,
Ft. Goodwin,	164,252 pounds of Flour,
	21,900 pounds of Beans,
Fort Bowie,	50,000 pounds of Flour,
	6,000 pounds of Beans,
Ft. McDowell,	250,000 pounds of Flour,
	32,000 pounds of Beans,
Fort Grant,	82,000 pounds of Flour,
	10,000 pounds of Beans,

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond to the amount of one-fourth the value of the article furnished, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of the bidder and his sureties will be required.

Contract will be made subject to the approval of the District, Department and Division commanders, but the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all bids.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute the contract as soon and at such times as required by the undersigned, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same, and they will be required to have an agency in the Territory, whereby speedy communication can be had for the prompt execution of the contract.

Bids will be received for the whole amount of either or both, or for any part of either or both articles, or for any one or all of the Posts, said bids to be made separately

Sums should be stated in United States gold coin, or the market value thereof in United States currency on the day of payment

Payment will be made at all the Posts supplied in such funds as furnished by the United States Government for that purpose, if on hand, if not on hand certified accounts will be given.

The expense of this advertisement will be divided between the successful bidders *pro rata*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Proposals to be marked on the envelopes "Proposals for Furnishing Subsistence Stores," and addressed to

JOSEPH TUTTLE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster,
District of Arizona,
Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence,
District of Arizona.

Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District of Arizona, Prescott, A. T. 5td

MERWIN & BRAY,

Dealers in FIRE ARMS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

Proprietors of

BALLARD'S

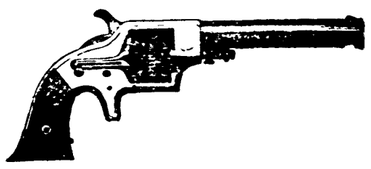
PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLE,

"Merwin & Bray Fire Arms Co.'s" Patent Cartridge Revolvers, Pistols, &c.,

262 Broadway, New York.

Ballard's Patent Breech-loading Sporting Rifle.

Patent Cartridge Revolver. Belt size, 6 in bbl. Six Shooter. No 2



Patent Cartridge Revolver. 3 in. bbl. 5 Shooter.

No. 1.

44-100 cartridge Weight of ball 32 to the pound.

[Exact size]

46-100 cartridge. Weight of ball 26 to the pound.

[Exact size.]

All Ballard's Rifles can be used with loose ammunition [powder, ball and cap.]

For sale in Prescott by Wm. H. Hardy. 5tf

WILMINGTON JOURNAL,

Published in Wilmington, Los Angeles County, California.

The *Journal* will be sent to any address at the following rates: For one year, $5; six months, $3; three months, $2; single copies, 12 cents.

Liberal terms will be given to advertisers. 5

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Theodore Mohrman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the first publication to the undersigned at his office in Tucson, Arizona Territory. M. R. PLATT,

February 19th, 1866. 54t Executor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEDOYEN'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

LeDoyen's

SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK

Iodine Alternative,

For Purifying the Blood.

Gives life to the

Liver, Stomach, Spleen, Kidneys, Heart, Womb, Bladder, Nerves, Glands, Blood, Marrow, & Bones.

LEDOYEN'S

Vegetable Cathartic Pills,

ARE NATURE'S PHYSIC.

They Invigorate, Cleanse, and Purify; Regulate the Secretions and Liver; Mild and easy of operation; Correct Constipation; Prevent Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Piles, Spasms, Colic, Rheumatism.

The Eyes! The Eyes!

LEDOYEN'S

Celebrated Eye Water.

For all Inflamation of the Eye Balls, Eye Lids, Granular Lids, Weakness, Colds, Dropping of Tears, Wounds, Injuries, Congestion, Amaurosis, Weak Nerves, Cataract, Irritation, &c., &c.

IT SAVES MONEY, TIME AND EYES.

DAVIDSON'S

Circassian Bloom.

A Delightful Beautifier and Preserver of the Complexion and Skin.

This is a most delightful and refreshing liquid bloom for the face, neck, and arms. Innocent and fragrant, it removes Tan, Moth, Freckles, Sunburn, Blemishes, Pimples; and all greasy unnatural skins are beautified by this delightful bloom. No toilet is complete without it.

OCCULIST AND AURIST.

DR. VAN ZANDT

Devotes his attention to the treatment and operation of all diseases of the Eyes and Ears.

Offices, 629 Front St., near Pacific Street, SAN FRANCISCO. 51y

HENRY W. FLEURY,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to cre it no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:

For good merchantable lumber, $60 per M.
Second quality, $30 per M.
Clear lumber, $100 per M.

BANNING & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

WILMINGTON AND LOS ANGELES.

TOMLINSON & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LOS ANGELES AND SAN PEDRO.

S. PRAGER,

Corner Commercial and Los Angeles Streets,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Boots, Shoes and Groceries.

Of all kinds, &c., &c., all of which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

Los Angeles, February 1, 1866.

Arizona Miner.

SONG OF AN AMERICAN PIONEER.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

I.

Think not that a restless spirit,
Makes me thus forever roam;
Think not that I scorn the beauty
Of a lasting, quiet home:
Ah, I know how sweet the angel,
How beneficent, divine,
That is keeping starry vigil
On the household's holy shrine!

II.

No, 'tis not a restless spirit
Makes me roam from place to place;
'Tis a deep, undying passion
For the glory of my race.
"Room; more room," for pleading nations;
Mine to bid the forests fall;
Mine to clear the space for temples,
Mine to rear and leave the hall!

III.

Done my labor, Shakspeares follow,
Newtons glorify the sod,
Miltons stand with blank eyes chanting
Opposite the throne of God.
Let Napoleon's fire-heart thunder
Only through a cloudy horde—
Labor's sun shall met the cannon,
And the plow outlive the sword!

REPORT OF THE TERRITORIAL LIBRARIAN.

PRESCOTT, September 1, 1865.

To the Hon. John N. Goodwin, Governor of Arizona:

Sir—In accordance with Section 17, Chapter 23, of the Howell Code, I herewith present a catalogue of the books, etc., belonging to the Territorial library. I would respectfully state that, under authority of the First Legislative Assembly, given in the joint resolution to purchase books for the Territorial library, approved November 3, 1864, the bills for books, etc., certified by Hon. Richard C. McCormick to the committee on public buildings, grounds and Territorial library, and amounting in the aggregate to eight hundred and forty-four dollars and eleven cents, ($844.11) have been approved by the Territorial Auditors, and directed to be paid from the Congressional appropriation when received. That appropriation was lost last year in the miscellaneous appropriation bill, but will undoubtedly be made by the next Congress.

The books secured by Mr. McCormick are chiefly historical, and some of them, relating to early explorations upon the Pacific coast, and to mining, are rare and highly useful. The set of Appleton's new Encyclopedia, and of the Pacific Railroad Reports, alone form a valuable library.

I would suggest that you ask of the next Legislative Assembly a sum sufficient to fit up a small room, in connection with the Secretary's office, for the accommodation of the Territorial library. As the volumes are not allowed to pass from his custody he should be enabled so to arrange them so that they may at all times be accessible to members of the Legislature, the Executive and Judicial officers of the Territory, for whose use they are intended.

I am your obedient servant,
HENRY W. FLEURY,
Assistant Secretary of the Territory,
and *ex-officio* Territorial Librarian.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN THE TERRITORIAL LIBRARY.

Prescott, September 1, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Appleton's Encyclopedia,	16	vols.
Pacific Railroad Reports,	11	"
Worcester's Dictionary,	1	"
Wilson's Mexico,	1	"
El Gringo,	1	"
Humboldt's Cosmos,	5	"
Dana's Geology,	1	"
Shakspeare,	1	"
Bartlett's New Mexico,	2	"
Life in Mexico,	1	"
Gilliam's Mexico,	1	"
Kendall's Santa Fe Expedition,	2	"
Mexican War Documents,	1	"
Doniphan's Expedition,	1	"
Carpenter's Mexico,	1	"
Missionary Adventures	1	"
Review of Mexican War,	1	"
Conquest of California,	1	"
The Otherside,	1	"
Lewis and Clarke's Travels,	1	"
Frost's Mexican War,	1	"
Gregg's Commerce of the Prairies,	2	"
Kansas and Nebraska,	1	"
Carleton's Buena Vista,	1	"
Greenhais' Oregon and California,	1	"
Heaps' Pacific,	1	"
Prescott's Mexico,	3	"
Revere's California,	1	"
Burton's City of the Saints,	1	"
Visit to Salt Lake,	1	"
Hiawatha Legends,	1	"
Stockton's Life,	1	"
Foster and Whitney,	1	"
Life in Rocky Mountains,	1	"
Old Hicks, the Guide,	1	"
Stansbury's Maps.	1	"
Brantz Mayers' Mexico,	2	"
Mexico,	1	"
Emory's Expedition,	1	"
Sitgreaves' "	1	"
Resources of California,	1	"
Miers' Expedition to Mexico,	1	"
Captain Bonevillle's Adventures,	1	"
Tropical Fibres,	1	"
Catlin's Indians,	4	"
Drake's Indians	1	"
Seminole War	1	"
Life of Kit Carson,	1	"
Irving's Tales of a Traveller,	2	"
" Sketch Book,	2	"
Visit to Texas	1	"
[illegible] Review of Mexican War,	1	"
[illegible] Indian Chief,	1	"
[illegible]	1	"
John Brent,	1	"
Canoe and Saddle,	1	"
Lewis on weak Lungs,	1	"
Macaulay's Essays	1	"
Parker Farrier,	1	"
Meager's Epicurean,	1	"
" Byron,	1	"
Meadow's Spanish Dictionary,	1	"
Out of Door Papers,	1	"
Longfellow's Poems,	2	"
Gibson's Surveying,	1	"
Olmstead's Texas,	1	"
Fremont's Expedition,	1	"
Irving's Astoria,	2	"
Kavanagh, (Longfellow)	1	"
Tennyson's Poems,	1	"
Coleridge's Biography,	1	"
Los Gringos,	1	"
Miner's Guide	1	"
Kingsley's Poems,	1	"
Spanish America,	3	"
Macaulay's England,	1	"
History of Gold and Silver,	1	"
Yoakum's Texas,	2	"
Titcomb's Gold Foil,	1	"
Hunt's Indicator,	2	"
Taylor's El Dorado,	2	"
Archer's Botany,	1	"
Ticknor's Spanish Literature,	3	"
Mexico,	1	"
Bernal Diaz,	2	"
Federalist,	1	"
Spanish America,	1	"
Pike's Narrative,	1	"
Pilgrim's Progress,	1	"
Thackeray's Lectures,	1	"
Phillips "	1	"
Flush Times in Alabama,	1	"
Irving's Washington,	5	"
De Solis's Conquest of Mexico,	1	"
do in Spanish,	1	"
Ward's Mexico,	2	"
Boswell's Johnson,	2	"
Southey's Doctor,	1	"
Lives of Poets, (Johnson)	1	"
Gayeties and Gravities,	1	"
Gil Blas,	1	"
Sir Thomas Browne,	1	"
Spare Hours,	1	"
Gray's Poems,	1	"
Mapatcco Columbiana,	1	"
Smart's Horace,	1	"
Tale of a Tub,	1	"
Provincea de Sonora,	1	"
Burke's Life,	1	"
Campaign in Northern Mexico,	1	"
Sir Thomas Gage, (French)	2	"
Stephens' Central America,	2	"
Half Hours with Best Authors,	2	"
Walton's Angler,	1	"
Express History,	1	"
Our Army on the Rio Grande,	1	"
Don Quixote,	4	"
Paradise Lost,	1	"
Pickwick Papers,	1	"
Milton's Prose Works,	2	"
Humboldt's New Spain,	2	"
German Songs,	1	"
Velasquez' Spanish Dictionary,	1	"
Scott's Poetical Works,	1	"
Documents–Discovery of America,	1	"
Aberts Report,	1	"
Confederate Reports,	1	"
Eothen,	1	"
Grecian and Roman Mythology,	1	"
First Year of the War, (Pollard)	1	"
Life of Prescott,	1	"
Robinson Crusoe,	1	"
Greeley's Overland Journey,	1	"
Despatches of Cortes,	1	"
The Columbia River,	2	"
Pacific Wagon Roads,	1	"
Lossing's United States,	1	"
White's History of France,	1	"
Landmarks of English History,	1	"
" " Grecian "	1	"
Cicero's Offices,	1	"
Cooke's Voyages,	1	"
Conchologist's Book,	1	"
Mexican War Documents,	1	"
Ruxton's Mexico,	1	"
Titan,	2	"
De Foe's History of the Plague,	1	"
Gulliver's Travels,	1	"
Rasselas, (Johnson)	1	"
Emory's Boundary,	2	"
Virgil,	1	"
Franchere's Narrative,	1	"
Life of Fremont,	1	"
Mexico and her Military Chiefs,	1	"
Hood's Whims,	1	"
Tour Around my Garden,	1	"
Young's Night Thoughts,	1	"
Recherches Philosophiques sur les Americains—1770: Berlin	2	"
Mœurs des Sauvages Ameriquains; Paris; 1744,	4	"
Life of Franklin,	1	"
Whately's Logic,	1	"
" Rhetoric,	1	"
National Almanac, 1863,	1	"
" " 1864,	1	"
Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, (volume 1)	1	"
Blair's Lectures,	1	"
McCormick's Camp before Sebastopol,	1	"
McCormick's St. Paul's to St. Sophia,	1	"
Mowry's Arizona and Sonora,	1	"
Camels for Military Purposes,	1	"
Ives' Exploration of the Colorado,	1	"
Ross Browne's Yusef,	1	"
New York Indians,	1	"
Abstract of Seventh Census U. S.,	1	"
" " Eighth " " "	1	"
Eighth Census U. S. in full,	1	"
Tudor's Tour in North America,	2	"
Honduras Railway,	1	"
Baldwin's Party Leaders,	1	"
Hackley's Trigonometry,	1	"
Stoddard's Algebra,	1	"
Holy Bible,	1	"
N. East'n Boundary Arbitration,	1	"
Arizona Miner, (Vol. 1,)	1	"
Putnam's Record of the Rebellion,	8	"
Maps, of various kinds,	10	"

Complete Publications of Smithsonian Institution and of Coast Surveys.
Reports of Department of Agriculture.
" of Indian Bureau.
" of Land Office.

LAW BOOKS.

Kent's Commentaries,	4	"
Greenleaf's Evidence,	3	"
Wheaton's International Law,	1	"
Rockwell's Spanish Mining Law,	1	"
California Reports,	2	"
Michigan "	1	"
Iowa "	1	"
Wallace's " Supreme Court U. S.,	1	"
Code of New Mexico,	1	"
Laws of Nevada,	1	"
" " Iowa,	1	"
" " Dakota,	1	"
" " Michigan,	1	"
Statutes at Large, U. S.	12	"
Penal Code of New York,	1	"

FULL.—"Mother, where's the man going to sleep?" asked a girl of fifteen of her mother, who had just promised a traveller lodging for the night in their out of the way hut. "I'll have to put him in with you and Jack and Kate and Sue and Bet, I suppose," was the reply, "and if it's too crowded, one of you must turn in with me and pap and Dick and the twins."

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

The delinquent tax list for the year 1865 is now in my hands for collection. All taxes not paid before the 1st day of March will be collected according to law. JOHN P. BOURKE,
Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector
Prescott, Feb. 9, 1866. 32t

District Court, 1st Judicial District, Town of Tucson County of Pima, Territory of Arizona
John G. Capron vs. The Sopori Land and Mining Company.
To the defendants in the above named action, the Sopori Land and Mining Company.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of the 1st Judicial District, Territory of Arizona, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, in the town of Tucson, county of Pima, Territory of Arizona, before the expiration of four months publication of this summons required by law, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and forty dollars and eighty cents ($640 80) with interest from the 21st day of July, A. D. 1861, at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month, besides the costs of this action.
G. P. HARTE, Agent for Plaintiff.
Tucson, Arizona, Nov. 8, 1865. 171m

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE
OF TERRITORIAL MINING CLAIMS,
TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
Office of the Treasurer.

In accordance with a law of said Territory, entitled "Of the Registry and Government of Mines and Mineral Deposits," I will, at 10 o'clock a. m. *On Wednesday, the 4th day of April, A. D.* 1866, at my office in the town of Prescott, expose for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of the Territory of Arizona in and to six hundred (600) feet of each of the hereinafter mentioned quartz lodes or leads, the same having been located in accordance with the law abovementioned as Territorial claims, and being now the property of the Territory, the names of said lodes being as follows, to-wit:

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

Agua Frio District—
Atlanta,
Montere,
Minnie Wells,
Snow Ball,
Pioneer,
Manzanito,
Manhattan,
Catawba,
Agua Frio Deposit,
McWilliams,
Hoo Doo,
Aguadiente,
Helms,
Hiawatha,
Daniel Webster,
Thomas Jefferson,
Iron Clad,
Constitution,
General Mason,
John Q. Adams,
Madison,
Monroe,
Side Wheel,
Divide,
Grant,
Flora Temple,
Stranger,
Uncle Sam,
Johnson,
Mountain King,
Mountain Queen,
Josephine,
Vanderbilt,
Seigel,
Silver Star,
Montezuma,
Silver,
Topsey,
May,
Lone Star,
Antietam.

Hassayampa District—
Sheffield,
Chieftain,
Pride of the Hassayampa,

Wickenburg District—
Guadalupe,
Eagle,
Mammoth,
General Mason,
Malakoff,
Silverine,
Jay Hawk,

Turkey Creek District—
Ne Plus Ultra,
Old Piute,
McClellan,
Reindeer,
Continental,
Chrysostom,
Fleury,
McCormick,
Yahoo,
Alexander,
Black Hawk.

Quartz Mountain District—
Hibernian Star,
Wahaska,
Wadsworth.

Lynx Creek District—
Hoboken,
Mammoth,
Hawk Eye,
North Star,
Blue Jacket,
Tallicoffer,
Ellsworth.

Yavapai District—
United States.

Walker District—
Live Oak,
Bald Monte,
Commonwealth,
Last Chance,
Esmeralda,
Princess,
Golden,
Oro Fino,
Black Hawk,
Pino Alto,
Squince,
Sub Treasury,
Dead Wood,
Prieta,
Rattlesnake,
Macedonia,
Arizona,
Green Mountain,
Julia,
Tom Thumb,
Oak Grove,
Brother Jonathan
Knickerbocker.

Big Bug District—
Troy,
Buena Vista,
Butte Mountain,
Apache,
Ohio,
Mariana,
Creole,
Yucatan,
Columbia,
Roxabelle.

Walnut Grove District—
Chandler,
Broad Head,
Dodge,
Monitor,
Mount Vernon,
Union.

For further description of any or all of the above claims, apply at the Recorder's office in Prescott, or to the undersigned at his office.

Terms CASH. A good and sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser, upon the payment of the amount bid and the expenses of transfer.
J. T. ALSAP, Territorial Treasurer.
Prescott, Arizona, February 22, 1866. 43t

District Court, Second Judicial District, Yuma County Arizona Territory.
Jose Maria Higuera, plaintiff, vs. Eulogio del Castillo defendant

To the above named defendant. You will please take notice that the above named plaintiff has sued out of said court a writ against you, for the sum of four hundred and fifteen dollars, upon a contract for wages for personal labor performed for, and materials furnished you, and that unless you appear at the next term of said court judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to satisfy the same. Dated, La Paz, Nov. 13, A. D 1865.
C G. JOHNSON, Attorney for plaintiff

Territory of Arizona, Second Judicial District, County of Yuma.

I, Charles H. Brinley, Clerk of the U. S. District Court in and for said county, District and Territory, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the summons issued in this couse.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand [L. S.] and affixed the seal of said court this thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1865.
C. H. BRINLEY, Clerk.
By P. DOLL, Deputy.
[U. S. Internal Revenue stamp, 5 cents.] 184m

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to CAMPBELL & BUFFUM are requested to call on Mr. ALLEN, at the store of Gray & Co., and settle their bills, on or before March 1st, 1866, and save trouble.
33t CAMPBELL & BUFFUM.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Linn, Martrum Lewis, and Solomon Shoup, is dissolved by the separation of the parties thereto; and that the said Jacob Linn and Martrum Lewis will not be responsible for any debts or liabilities incurred by the said Shoup after this date. Prescott, January 23, 1866.
WM. J. BERRY,
33t Attorney for Linn and Lewis.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW AND SPLENDID GOODS
AT THE

SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM,
CORTEZ STREET, PRESCOTT.

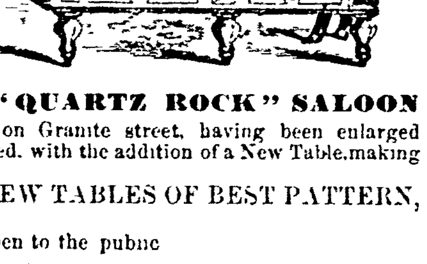
I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public in general to my new stock of goods just received from San Francisco consisting of

Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols,
Powder Horns and Flasks, Belts.
Holsters, Powder
Ely's Double Water-Proof Gun Caps,
Ely's Metal Lined Caps for Colt's Revolvers
Ely's Buckshot Wire Cartridges,
Buckshot, Sharp's and Maynard's Primers,
Also, a splendid assortment of CUTLERY, embracing
Bowie Knives, Hunting Knives, and Pocket Knives, in great variety.

REPAIRING

Guns, Rifles, and Pistols repaired to order in the best manner. WM. J. BERRY
Prescott, Sept 19, 1865. 136m

BILLIARDS.



THE "QUARTZ ROCK" SALOON
Situated on Granite street, having been enlarged and refitted, with the addition of a New Table, making
TWO NEW TABLES OF BEST PATTERN,
is now open to the public
THE BAR will be furnished with the best of Liquors. For proof, call and see DOC & JOE

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

The undersigned having built a large stable and corral, with sheds, for the accommodation of the public keeps constantly on hand Riding Horses, also Carriages and Carriage Horses, for sale or let on reasonable terms WM H. HARDY.
JAMES TUTTLE, Agent.

STORE.

Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves and Miner's Tools, for sale by
WM. H. HARDY.
Prescott, Arizona, Dec 19, 1865. 193m

JAMES GRANT

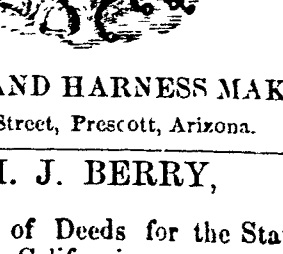
Has constantly on hand

Flour, Bacon,
Lard, Butter,
Cheese, Coffee,
Dried Fruit, Sugar,
Soap, Candles,
Coal Oil, Honey,
Can Fruits and Vegetables,

Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE
CASH STORE.
Prescott, January 20, 1866. 2tf

G. W. BARNARD,



SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
Granite Street, Prescott, Arizona.

WM. J. BERRY,
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California,
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.
Office on Cortez Street, fronting the plaza. 36m

JAMES ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Has practised ten years in the courts of California and will practice in said State and this Territory.
Office in Prescott, Arizona. 1

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARIZONA MINER.

Prescott, Arizona.

E. A. BENTLEY, Publisher.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Volume III, 1866.

The third volume of the MINER is begun with an enlargement of the paper and corresponding improvements. It is the determination to make it in every respect more complete and attractive than the preceding volumes. It will lead rather than follow in the sure and gratifying progress which the Territory is making. While it will treat of all matters of public importance, its columns will be more particularly devoted to the interests of the miners of Arizona, the intrepid and deserving men who as pioneers and prospectors through dangers and difficulties to which ordinary men would have succumbed have wrested this rich country from the hands of the savage, and will not abandon it. As their organ, and a record of the progress in the opening and development of the unrivalled mineral, agricultural and pastoral regions of the Territory, and of all that pertains to its growth and prosperity, the MINER will merit a large local and general circulation. As the only paper in the Territory, its value as a news medium and advertising sheet must be apparent, not only to our own citizens but also to business men throughout the Union

---

SUBSCRIPTION.

The MINER will be sent to any address at the following rates—payable in legal tender:

For one year, - - - - -	$5 00
For six months, - - -	3 00
For three months, - - -	2 00
Single copies, - - - -	.25

Terms, *invariably in advance*. No notice will be taken of subscriptions not accompanied with the money.

ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, - -	$3 00
Each subsequent insertion, - -	1 50
One square, three months, - -	10 00
One square, one year, - - -	25 00

JOB PRINTING.

The facilities of the MINER office for miscellaneous printing are now first-class. As good work can be furnished as from the San Francisco offices.

We would call the attention of miners, business and professional men of the Territory to our style of executing all kinds of

Circulars, Briefs,
Cards, Ball Tickets,
Receipts, Posters,
Letter Heads, Bill Heads,
Certificates of Stock, and Claim Certificates,
PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL,

BLANKS

For Miners, Merchants, Lawyers and others,
PRINTED IN GOOD STYLE.

Work can be ordered from any part of the Territory, and will be promptly executed and carefully sent by mail, or as directed.

Henceforth the business of the office will be conducted strictly upon the

CASH SYSTEM.

The high cost of everything necessary to printing in this Territory, and the common usage, make this necessary

Funds for subscriptions to the MINER, for advertising, or for job work, may be sent by mail, express or private hand, at the risk of those sending.

Address,
E. A. BENTLEY,
Prescott, Arizona.

LA PAZ ADVERTISEMENTS.

LA PAZ, MOHAVE, PRESCOTT
CASH STORE.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public in a few days he will receive by the schooner [illegible] hando, a large stock of goods, comprising a stock of

Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
A fine assortment of Wines and Liquors,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Havana Cigars, Cigarito Paper,
Hats, Dried Fruits,
1,000 sacks of Flour, 120,000 lbs. Barley,
200 Sacks of Beans.
A lot of Potatoes and Onions,
20,000 feet of Assorted Lumber, Windows and Sash Doors,

Which he intends to keep constantly on hand at La Paz and Fort Mohave, and intends to sell the same at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES FOR CASH

MANUEL RAVENA.

P. S.—Soon after January 1 I will also have a complete stock of goods in Prescott, at the store formerly occupied by Jacob Elias. 19tf M. R.

GRAY & CO.,
LA PAZ and PRESCOTT, ARIZONA
Merchants.
July 1, 1864. v1 n8

E. J. C. KEWEN, Los Angeles, Cal. CHARLES G. JOHNSON, La Paz, Arizona.

KEWEN & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LA PAZ, ARIZONA.

☞ E. J. C. Kewen will practice in all the Courts of Arizona Territory in connection with Charles G. Johnson, who will permanently reside at La Paz. 8

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ Aztlan Lodge, U. D., F. & A. M.

The stated meetings of Aztlan Lodge, U. D., of Free and Accepted Masons, will take place on the last Saturday evening of each month. All master masons of good standing are invited to attend.
C. A. CURTIS, Sec. J. T. ALSAP, W. M.

WM. J. BERRY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.
Office on Cortez Street, fronting the Plaza. 36m

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

BELLA UNION HOTEL
Los Angeles, California.

The travelling public, and particularly that of Arizona, will find this House to be the best kept in southern California.

The bills of fare are inferior to none in the State

Prices, per day, $2. Per week, $9 to $14, according to room.

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ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME III. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866. NUMBER 16.

Arizona Miner.

E. A. BENTLEY, Publisher.

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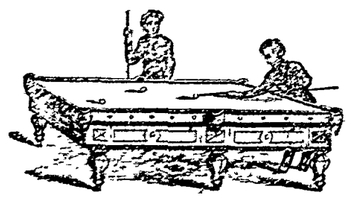

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THE BAR will be furnished with the best of Liquors. For proof, call and see DOC & JOE.

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Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves and Miner's Tools, for sale by WM. H. HARDY.

Prescott, Arizona, Dec. 19, 1865. 193m

THE UNITED STATES "THE TREASURY OF THE WORLD."

BY THE HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

No one can read the words and writings of Abraham Lincoln, since he has passed away from mortal sight, without realizing, even more than while he lived, that he was gifted with a far-seeing sagacity as to the future beyond most of the statesmen of his times. His bold avowal, in his Springfield speech, when opening the Senatorial campaign of 1858, against Judge Douglas, that the Union could not permanently endure half slave and half free, which kept him in that canvass constantly on the defensive, has been so strikingly verified since that all over the land the only wonder now is that every one did not accept it as an indisputable fact. His unpopular plan of compensated emancipation in 1862, and his warning to the Southern States that, if they did not accept it, they would regret it unavailingly in after years, is probably remembered by many now who spurned it then. His inflexible resolution during the recent struggle of our country for self-preservation, that there should be but one war at a time, and that no provocation short of utter dishonor however hard to be borne, should induce him to consent to war with any foreign power while the republic was in arms against the foes of its own household, was more than vindicated when we realized how severely the national credit and national resources were tested before the gladdening rays of peace shone on the banners of the Union armies.

But there is not space, in a brief article like this, to adduce numerous other instances akin to these. With no claim to inspiration or special precision, with a native intellect not ruined by the culture of the college, he seemed to have a foresight as to the future, when he cast its horoscope, as remarkable as it was correct.

I have been led to these reflections by finding amongst many manuscripts, on my return from the Pacific slope, the remarks made by him to me on the morning of the last day of his life; and which he repeated and emphasized in a condensed form in his last conversation on public affairs, as he started for that theatre from which he never returned to the White House alive. It was committed to writing the next morning, that his exact words might be preserved:

"I have," said he, "very large ideas of the mineral wealth of our nation. I believe it practically inexhaustible. It abounds all over our Western country, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; and its development has scarcely commenced. During the war, when we were adding a couple of millions of dollars every day to our national debt, I did not care about encouraging the increase in the volume of our precious metals. We have the country to save first. But now that the rebellion is overthrown, and we know pretty nearly the amount of our debt, the more gold and silver we mine makes the payment of the debt so much the easier. Now, I am going to encourage that in every possible way. We shall have hundreds of thousands of disbanded soldiers; and many have feared that their return home in such great numbers might paralyze industry, furnishing suddenly a greater supply of labor than there will be demand for. I am going to try to attract them to the hidden wealth of our mountain ranges, where there is room enough for all. Immigration, which even the war has not stopped, will land upon our shores hundreds of thousands more per year, from overcrowded Europe. I intend to point them to the gold and silver that waits for them in the west. Tell the miners for me that I shall promote their interests to the utmost of my ability, because their prosperity is the prosperity of the nation. And we shall prove, in a very few years, that we are indeed the treasury of the world."

Impressed as I was by this when he uttered it, with an unusually emphatic tone, and with his eye kindling with enthusiasm as he closed, I was still more forcibly impressed with its truth during the long journey that has recently ended. Twenty years ago—how short that space of time seems!—we had within the borders of the United States scarcely any known deposits of the precious metals. Some washing at Dahlonega, Georgia, and at Charlotte, North Carolina, formed the sum total. But now how changed the scene. By acquisition and discovery, we have a realm of mineral wealth unequaled in its area by any nation in the world—perhaps by all others combined. From the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, nearly fifteen hundred miles, from the line of British Columbia to Mexico, over one thousand miles, mountain and plain, ravine and river, glitter with the shining ore. Not everywhere, of course, not always in remunerative quantities when found. But here is over a million square miles, where in every direction, and at more or less points in each of the States and Territories in it, prospectors find the earth auriferous, and almost weekly new discoveries are made.

Between the Rocky Mountains and Salt Lake, where the Indians are most hostile, and where prospecting is therefore the most dangerous, I heard of claims in several localities, some of them quite accidentally stumbled on, that promise rich returns, and of which no public mention has yet been made.

Forty miles from Salt Lake, in a region beautiful to the eye, known as Rush Valley, disbanded soldiers, whose time had expired, have discovered, and without capital were opening, mines which impressed all of our party with their richness.

Crossing the Sierras, we heard of new discoveries in an entirely new region, far from any of the old roads or mines, specimens from which we saw, sparkling with the golden ore.

When in Washington Territory, we heard that the extreme northwestern portion of the Republic, back of Cape Flattery, by the side of which we sailed on the Straits of Fuca, from Victoria to the ocean, inhabited now by hostile Indians alone, and comparitively unexplored, abounded in minerals, judging from specimens that had been obtained there.

Arizona, we all know, teems with the precious metals, which only wait for the subduing of the murderous Apacies to be profitably developed.

Without alluding to the mineral regions already so extensively worked, and so widely known, or new discoveries outside of the limits I have suggested, such as those in Minnesota, etc., and without multiplying as could be done, references to new discoveries reported to us—did not Mr. Lincoln speak correctly when he said, "We are indeed the treasury of the world?" Hidden or undeveloped most of this region has been, since the creation to our present era, the secrets of the rocks are laid bare to our generation, and this heritage of wealth falls to the people of our own land and our own times. Without wishing to encourage any one to leave the more uniform and less exciting labor of agricultural, mechanical or manufacturing industry, the fact of these deposits of the precious metals over so large a portion of our republic is undeniable. Already, since the accidental discovery of gold in California, the shipment of gold and silver from the Pacific coast, or such portion of them as is known to the officers of the mint, has exceeded five hundred and fifty millions of dollars; and there is no doubt, with such vast gold-bearing regions as Idaho and Montana abounding in it, in addition to the older and newer discoveries, the maximum shipment of seventy millions per year may be increased in the swift-coming future to two or three hundred millions.

Without stopping to contemplate the effect of such production on the exchanges of the world, the policy to be followed as to the mines and miners becomes one of the most important questions of the day, and I hope to see, at the earliest possible day, a bureau of mining established in the Department of the Interior, and the House of Representatives following the example of the Senate in providing for a standing committee on mining affairs. And, as for years we have kept up a coast survey in the interest of commerce, and found its exceeding value besides in time of war, why should there not be a thorough mineralogical survey in the interest of mining, whose reports should direct intelligently the footsteps of the prospector, as the charts of the coast survey direct the course of our vessels on the main? The latter increases the wealth of our country through its commerce; and the other would increase the wealth of our country through its mines.

Great doubt and sensitive distrust exist amongst mining populations as to what will be the policy of the Government toward them in the matter of taxation. Large numbers of them insist, but of course wrongly and fruitlessly, that, from the privations of such a life, its precarious character, its doubtful results, so often leading to poverty instead of wealth, they should be exempt entirely from contributions to the United States tax collector. It seems very difficult, too, to devise any exactly equitable taxation of mines as mines. For instance, the Gould & Curry mine, on the Comstock ledge, in the State of Nevada, has taken out of its twelve hundred foot claim millions upon millions of dollars in silver. The Hale & Norcross mine, on the same ledge, less than half a mile off, has spent four hundred thousand dollars, and gone down seven hundred feet, without finding rich pay rock; although I have heard, since our party was there, that they had at last struck a very profitable vein. While, a little further on, a small twenty foot claim pays steadily, and has for years.

Without explicit committal as to a fixed policy in a matter of this grave importance, it has seemed to me that the precedent already established in an internal taxation law might be wisely followed. Wood is not taxed as it stands in the forest, but after its manufacture into a wagon, etc., and it is thus ready for use. Wool is not taxed on the sheep's back, but when manufactured into cloth, and thus prepared for consumption. Corn is not taxed in the field, but it is when manufactured into whiskey. To wait with the ore till it is found, mined, crushed, amalgamated, retorted, and finally manufactured into bars, and then, as it is ready to be added to the wealth of the country, to tax it as bullion, would assimilate this tax to the others alluded to above; avoids taxation on profitless prospecting and unsuccessful mining; and carries out President Lincoln's promise of encouraging them in their labors.

A wise philosopher remarked that "he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is a public benefactor." And this is true, although, of course, he increases his income by doubling his grass crop. Those, therefore, who, even to increase their own means, extract gold from the barren mountain, and make what before was sterile and apparently worthless add to the wealth of his country, would seem to have a right to be included in the same class. With our unequal agricultural resources making us the granary of the world, with this mineral wealth destined to make us the "treasury of the world," with manufactures and commerce as auxiliaries to our prosperity, what a future there is before the enfranchised republic, of whose citizenship we are so justly proud.

INFORMATION GIVEN.—A postmaster in some town in California gives the following information in a communication to the *Bulletin*:

"I have received a printed circular from the proprietors of the *California Farmer*, published in your city, containing, among other things, the following:

'Will you have the kindness to send us word by return mail if all the *Farmers* sent to your office are regularly taken out by the parties to whom they are addressed. Please give us information of those who may have removed or deceased, or where such persons may be found.'

"I am always happy to give all information in my power, but when I am asked where 'deceased' persons may be found, not being a theologian, I confess myself unable to respond with that degree of accuracy that I would like. So far as my knowledge extends the deceased persons of this pueblo may generally be found in the graveyards hereabouts."

MINING COLLEGE.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has introduced a bill granting one million of acres of the public lands for the support of a mining college near Austin, Nevada. The scrip to be issued for the amount which is to be sold by the State, and the proceeds put into United States stock, the interest on which shall be used for the expenses of the school.

SETTLED.—The Nevada Supreme Court has re-affirmed its decision in the case of Milliken *vs.* Sloat, on the constitutionality of the Specific Contract Law, thus settling the question in Nevada, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned.

INDIAN TITLES.

EDITOR OF ARIZONA MINER.—You will confer a favor by publishing the following laws, copied from the "United States Statutes at Large," for the information of your readers.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this Act, every person being the head of a family, or widow, or single man, over the age of twenty-one years, and being a citizen of the United States, or having filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, as required by the naturalization laws, who, since the first day of June, A. D. 1840, has made or shall hereafter make a settlement in person on the public lands, to which the Indian title had been at the time of such settlement extinguished, and which has been or shall have been surveyed prior thereto, and who shall inhabit and improve the same, and who has or shall erect a dwelling thereon, shall be and is hereby authorized to enter with the Register of the land office for the district in which such land may lie, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres, not exceeding one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section of land, to include the residence of such claimant, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of such land, subject, however, to the following limitations and exceptions; no person shall be entitled to more than one preemption right by virtue of this Act; no person who is the proprietor of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, and no person who shall quit or abandon his residence on his own land to reside on the public lands in the same State or Territory, shall acquire any right of pre-emption under this Act. * * *

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this Act shall be allowed to enter such lands, he or she shall make oath before the Register or Receiver of the land district, that he or she has never had the benefit of any right of preemption under this Act; that he or she is not the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, nor hath he or she settled upon and improved said land to sell the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his or her exclusive use and benefit; and that he or she has not directly or indirectly made an agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whomsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the Government of the United States, should ensue, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except himself or herself; and if any person taking such oath shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of forgery, and shall forfeit the money which he or she may have paid for the land, and all right and title to the same. Approved September 4, 1841.

AN ACT to create a Land District in the Territory of New Mexico.

Be it enacted, That the public lands in the Territory of New Mexico, to which the Indian title shall have been extinguished, shall constitute a land district to be called the "District of New Mexico." Approved May 24, 1858.

The Organic Act of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho and Montana, the last organized Territory, contains the following provisions, word for word: "*Provide*, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in the said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians,—or to include any territory which by treaty with any Indian tribe is not, without their consent, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory."

An Act of Congress to establish a land office in Colorado Territory, approved June 2, 1862, provides, "that all the lands belonging to the United States, to which the Indian title has been or shall be extinguished, shall be subject to the operation of the preemption Act of the 4th of September, 1841, and under the conditions, restrictions and stipulations therein mentioned."

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the public lands within the Territory of Colorado, to which the Indian title is or shall be extinguished, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the "Colorado District."

Congress passed an Act to extinguish the Indian title to lands in Utah, approved February 23, 1865, providing "That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to enter into treaties with the various tribes of Indians of Utah Territory, upon such terms as may be deemed just to said Indians and beneficial to the Government of the United States; *Provided*, That such treaties shall provide for the absolute surrender to the United States by said Indians, of their possessory right to all the agricultural and mineral lands in said Territory, except such agricultural lands as by said treaties may be set apart for reservations for said Indians. And, *Provided* further, That all such reservations shall be selected at points as remote as may be practicable from the present settlements in Utah Territory.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in agreeing with said Indians upon the amounts to be paid them under the provisions of the treaties to be negotiated in pursuance of this Act, care shall be taken to obtain from the Indians, to the greatest extent, their consent to receive for such payments agricultural implements, stock and other useful articles, rather than money."

The Territories of Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and part of Kansas were obtained from Mexico, by the "Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement," dated at Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848. T. F. W.

A NEW RAILROAD.—Senator Lane, of Kansas, has introduced a bill granting lands for the construction of a railroad from the present southern terminus of the Leavenworth and Lawrence and Fort Gibson road to the northern boundary of Texas, in the direction of Galveston.

GOOD IDEA.—Mr. Nye, of Nevada, offered a resolution in the United States Senate, which was adopted, that a room be set apart in the Patent Office for the exhibition of specimens of gold and silver.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, thus discourses on this topic: The public debt of the United States represents a portion of the accumulated wealth of the country. While it is the debt of the nation, it becomes the capital of the citizen. The means of the merchant, manufacturer, and farmer, and also those of the workingman and the soldier, have been liberally invested in it; and it is an interesting fact—a practical evidence of the great resources of the country—that so large an amount of their wealth could be loaned by the people to the Government without embarrassing industrial pursuits. Notwithstanding more than two thousand millions of dollars of the means of the people of the United States have been thus loaned, no branch of useful industry has suffered by the investment. It is undoubtedly true that if the wealth which has been invested in United States securities could have been employed in agriculture, in commerce, in mining, and manufactures, in opening farms and the better improvement of those already under cultivation, in building railroads and ships, in working the mines, and in increasing the variety and amount of our manufactures, the nation would have been far in advance of what it now is in material prosperity. But it is also true that, notwithstanding the large investments by the people of the United States in the securities of their Government; notwithstanding, also, more than two millions of men, in the Northern States, were, for longer or shorter periods, in the military service, and at least seven hundred thousand, for a good part of the time the war continued, were constantly under arms, and notwithstanding the immense waste of life consequent upon operations so extensive and battles so sanguinary as characterized this memorable struggle, the larger part of the country has still, since 1860, progressed both in wealth and population. The loyal States have advanced in material prosperity in spite of the great drain that has been made upon them; and now that the war is closed, the Union is no longer in peril, and the men that made the armies on both sides so effective and formidable, are to be again employed in profitable pursuits, the onward march of the country—even if a temporary reaction, as the result of the war and the redundancy of the currency, shall be experienced—will be decided and resistless.

The debt is large, but if kept at home, as it is desirable it should be, with a judicious system of taxation, it need not be oppressive. It is, however, a debt. While it is capital to the holders of the securities, it is still a national debt, and an incumbrance upon the national estate. Neither its advantages nor its burdens are or can be shared or borne equally by the people. Its influences are anti-republican. It adds to the power of the executive by increasing Federal patronage. It must be distasteful to the people because it fills the country with informers and tax-gatherers. It is dangerous to the public virtue, because it involves the collection and disbursement of vast sums of money, and renders rigid national economy almost impracticable. It is, in a word, a national burden, and the work of removing it—no matter how desirable it may be for individual investment—should not be long postponed.

As all true men desire to leave to their heirs unencumbered estates, so should it be the ambition of the people of the United States to relieve their descendants of the national mortgage. We need not be anxious that future generations shall share the burden with us. Wars are not at an end, and posterity will have enough to do to take care of the debts of their own creation.

QUARTZ MINING.—Experience of the past two years, says the Nevada *Transcript*, has demonstrated that quartz mining, properly managed, is a pretty sure business, and also that the mines in this vicinity are as valuable as any to be found in the State. A few years ago it was thought that no valuable quartz mines could be found in the county outside of Grass Valley township, and for several years no effort was made to develop a ledge in this locality. The reason why Grass Valley is in advance of Nevada in the rich paying mines which have been opened, is this: In Grass Valley the placer mines were exhausted long before similar mines were here, and the miners were forced to embark in quartz. Here we had some of the most extensive and richest placer diggings in the State, and this kind of mining being better understood, the entire energy of our people was devoted to them. The leads which have been opened near Nevada within the past two years pay as well as any to be found in Grass Valley which have not been worked to a greater depth. Nearly every paying mine in Grass Valley to-day has its history of failure, and in most cases it has only been after a number of failures that a mine has been made to pay. Experience has taught miners that the only sure test for the value of a mine is deep working, and when our quartz ledges are thoroughly prospected by men who understand their business, there is no more risk in quartz mining than there is in any other kind of business.

RAILWAY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY.—Mr. Banning has introduced, in the California Legislature, three bills authorizing the boards of Supervisors of San Bernardino, Los Angeles county, and the city of Los Angeles, to subscribe, in all, four hundred thousand dollars, to be expended for the construction of a railway from Los Angeles city to the town of Wilmington in the same county. Some discussion ensued over the propriety of printing the bills. Mr. Banning, in urging said motion, stated that his constituency extended over a large section of the country, and he was anxious that they should be "posted" on all measures affecting their interests. If they were indisposed to have this railway built, he did not wish the bills introduced by him passed.

OUT OF SERVICE.—The following are the Major-Generals of volunteers recently mustered out of service: David Hunter, Wm. S. Rosecrans, John G. Parker, Gordon Granger, George Sykes, David S. Stanly, Alfred Pleasanton, Andrew J. Smith, Grenville M. Dodge, John Gibbon, Peter J. Osterhaus, Joseph A. Mower, George Crook, Godfrey Weitzel, William B. Hazen, Wesley Merritt, Charles Griffin, George A. Custer, Wm. H. Emory, Robert B. Potter and Giles A. Smith.

A PHRENOLOGICAL VIEW OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

In a recent number of the *Phrenological Journal* we find this analysis of the character of "Andy Johnson":

"Phrenologically considered, he has a large brain, well supported by an excellent constitution. The brain is specially heavy in the base, including large perceptive organs; broad between the ears in Destructiveness, Combativeness and Alimentiveness; large in the lower back-head, including the social affections; and were it not that Johnson has also a full top-head, including Conscientiousness, Veneration and Benevolence, he would indeed be imperious or despotic. As it is, he possesses a very strong will, the greatest fortitude, and almost unlimited powers of endurance, with courage and force to match. Cautiousness is not over large; Secretiveness is full, and the intellectual faculties are prominent and active. Self-Esteem is full, and considerable pride of character will be manifested. Owing to large Approbativeness, he will never be haughty, proud or domineering, but will be modest, just, respectful and judicious, but always strong and earnest. That he will freely confer with his advisers, getting the best judgment from all sources, there can be no doubt; and that he will be master of the situation, be governed by what he conceives to be right and proper, holding all men to the most rigid accountability to principles, there can be no question. There will be no child's play with such a man. He will be calm, self-regulated and determined. His organization will incline him to take a comprehensive view of questions, and to consider the interests of the people. There is nothing aristocratic in his composition, but he is eminently democratic in the best sense of that term, granting the same rights to all men that he claims for himself. There is not the slightest touch or pretension to royalty, or the feeling that "I am better than thou;" nor would he play the sycophant to lords or crowned heads. He is, and always will be, plain Andrew Johnson. He can be used by others only in the interest of the people. He is benevolent and even reformatory in spirit, but conservative in principle. If severe to the wicked, he will be just; and to the humble and penitent he will be kind. His physiognomy has an expression of anxious care, as though he were peering into the future, trying to divine the will of Providence. He has not that joyous, hopeful, sunny expression which illumined the face of Lincoln, but is more sedate and stern-looking, which is in keeping with the character of the man. Lincoln's head was narrow between the ears; Johnson's is very broad at this point. Lincoln's was high in the center, indicating humility, meekness and devotion; Johnson is not deficient in those organs, but they do not exert a very marked influence. Executiveness is the leading trait of his character, and be his Presidential career a success or a failure, it will not lack propelling power or the spirit to punish wickedness. He may show leniency, but it will not be until he first sees penitence on the part of the offender."

WHAT IS "ONE-HORSE" POWER?

The use of the term "horse-power" is very common, yet few, except good mechanics and engineers, attach a definite meaning to it, but regard it as indicating loosely about the power which one horse would exert. It is, however, when used in the sense under consideration as definite as possible, and means the power required to lift 33,000 pounds avoirdupois one foot high in one minute.

A horse hitched to the end of a rope, over a pully one foot in diameter, placed over a deep well, travelling at the rate of about two and a half miles per hour, or 220 feet per minute, will draw up 150 pounds the same distance as he travels. The force thus exerted is called in mechanics, a "horse power," it being an approximation to the average amount of continuous power it is fair to demand of a strong horse. If we multiply the weight raised (150 pounds) by the number of feet it was moved per minute (220), the product will be the number of pounds which the same power would raise only one foot high in the same length of time, (33,000).

The dynamometer is an instrument made for measuring power, particularly that exerted in drawing. Those used for testing the draft of agricultural implements are simply very strong spring balances, or spring steelyards, graduated to indicate the power required to raise any weight, within any reasonable limits, at the rate of 2½ miles per hour. When we apply the dynamometer, in ascertaining the draft of machines, if the index indicates 150 pounds, it is shown that the horse is required to draw just so hard as he would do if raising 150 pounds out of a well, with a rope over a pulley one foot in diameter, at the rate of two and a half miles per hour, and so for other weights.

The velocity at which a team moves is to be considered, as well as the weight to be raised, or the load to be drawn. If the horse travels faster than two and a half miles an hour, while raising 150 pounds out of a well, he exerts more than one horse power. If he walks slower than this, he does not exert a force equal to one horse power.

In ascertaining the draught of a plough or reaper and mower, by driving faster than two and a half miles per hour, the dynamometer would indicate more than the correct draught, and by driving slower, the draught would appear to be less than it really is. In testing the draught of machines a team should always move at the rate of two and a half miles per hour, or 200 feet per minute, which is the universally accepted rate with reference to which dynamometers are graduated, and an easy one to which to approximate in driving with almost any kind of ram.

Many people have supposed that 300 pounds—two horse power—represented the same force that a team would exert when dragging 300 pounds along on the ground. A horse can haul 600 pounds on the hard ground, with ease; but he could not draw hard enough on the dynamometer to mark more than 250 or 300 pounds, except for a few minutes. The power of a man is estimated at one-fifth of a horse-power.

UTAH THIS YEAR.—The *Union Vedette* says that the mineral resources of the Territory are numerous and rich, and that the year 1866 opens auspiciously, and its close will find Utah full high advanced in the onward progress of regeneration.

THE ARIZONA MINER
"THE GOLD OF THAT LAND IS GOOD."

PRESCOTT, MARCH 28, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The veto by President Johnson of the Freedmen's Bureau bill appears to have created a great political excitement throughout the States. As we have never seen the bill we cannot speak intelligently of it, but it is generally understood that it involved a system of elaborate machinery, and an expenditure of over two hundred millions of dollars per annum, for the care of the liberated negroes, and that it was vetoed by the President on what he considered constitutional grounds, and particularly because the States for which the legislation was intended are not yet represented in the reconstructed Union.

We see no cause for alarm at the position which the President assumes. He has exercised only his constitutional right in using the veto power. Born and reared in the South, he unquestionably has a better understanding of the results likely to attend such a bill than the northern extremists who are so clamorous for it. It would have given him an immense patronage, some six thousand appointments, and can he be a bad man for refusing this enormous power, and for saving the country an enormous outlay, which he conscientiously believes to be unnecessary.

So far from losing faith in the fidelity of the President to the whole country, and to the best interests of the freedmen, because of this veto, we do not see how any true patriot can fail to admire his independent declaration of what he believes to be right. That his course is applauded by many who did not assist to elevate him to office is no sign that it is unjustifiable. While such men as Seward, Dickinson, Dennison, Sherman, Doolittle and Raymond stand by him, who can doubt his devotion to the Union and to liberty, or his unflinching patriotism?

In a timely article in the *Alta California*, it is shown that the people have long since settled the present political controversy. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln and the election of Mr. Johnson put the stamp of condemnation upon the extremists. The abuse of Johnson is but a rehash of that heaped upon Lincoln, when he failed to come to their exactions, and we doubt not that Johnson will survive their ungenerous denunciations as completely as Lincoln did.

The notion which many of the radicals in and out of Congress seem to entertain that their measures alone are right and patriotic, and that all who differ with them in the least, however true to the country they may have been, are traitorously inclined, is one that the mass of the loyal people have already condemned, and will never agree to.

TOWN LOTS AND RANCHES.

There is a mistaken idea on the part of certain new comers in Prescott and vicinity, which one or two old residents, who have from the beginning labored to create distrust in everything pertaining to the country, maliciously delight in encouraging. It is that owners of lots in this town, and of ranches in the neighborhood, have no recourse against trespassers, and no rights to be respected. Nothing could be more erroneous. So far as the town is concerned, it was properly laid out under a law of Congress,—the only irregularity being in the appointment of the commissioners by the people instead of by the Secretary of the Interior, for reasons which are well known to have been justifiable. This irregularity is one that we have reason to believe the Department of the Interior will have no difficulty in getting over, and, in our judgment, the titles to lots in New York or Philadelphia are not better than those to lots in Prescott. By a later law of Congress it is probable that all the purchase money of the lots, above ten dollars each, will come to the commissioners for the use of the town, and be sufficient to warrant such desirable improvements as the erection of a fence about the plaza, the grading of streets, etc.

As matters now stand, we think the commissioners have full authority to protect lot owners in the enjoyment of their property, and to preserve the unsold lots from all intrusion. If the lots disposed of have passed from their control, then, assuredly, by all usage and reason, the purchasers have such power, and in our opinion any one found trespassing by occupation, by cutting down trees, or in any manner, may be promptly and severely punished under the common law. The idea that a man who arrives here at this time is to have all the conveniences and advantages that were enjoyed by the earlier settlers is preposterous. It is absurd to say that, either as relates to the town or the ranches about it, the new comer is upon the same footing. There is a Territorial law in full force, and which Congress, by acquiescence, has approved, giving protection to ranch owners in their possessory rights, and no other rights are yet claimed, nor are they needful to title. Possession is, according to all legal authorities, the best title, and the United States has always recognized the rights of priority, and whether the Indian titles have to be extinguished or not, before lands can be pre-empted, nothing can prevent those who have taken up and occupy ranches from enjoying the right of pre-emption.

We copy the Territorial Act in full, and submit that if it were not a warrantable statute under the customs of the United States, (which we think it is,) that the right common to all new communities to enact laws for the establishment and preservation of peace and order would make it entirely justifiable. The law is a proper one and will doubtless be promptly enforced by the courts.

AN ACT Concerning Possessory Rights in Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona.

SECTION 1.—That all persons who have settled upon, cultivated, or improved, or who shall hereafter settle upon, cultivate or improve a tract of land in this Territory, with the view of availing themselves of the benefit of the pre-emption laws of the United States, *shall be protected in the peaceable and quiet enjoyment of said tract of land, with all the improvements thereon, and all the wood, timber, soil and materials growing or being thereon*, to the extent of one hundred and sixty acres, or one half mile square; if unsurveyed according to the cardinal points, and if surveyed by the United States, then according to the lines of said surveys so as to include such improvements.

SEC. 2. All the rights acquired by the above section may be sold and conveyed as interests in real estate.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved November 9, 1864.

CALIFORNIA.

The proceedings of the California Legislature, now in session, cannot but impress the impartial observer with the great resources and interests of that State, and the intelligence and patriotism of her citizens. History affords no parallel for such rapid settlement and substantial development, and the record of none of the older States is more honorable. We have spoken against the Specific Contract Act, and we think it a mistaken measure, in a financial if not in a political sense, but the Legislative debates satisfy us that it is upheld by many truly loyal and sagacious men, and that a difference in opinion upon the currency question must not be interpreted as affecting devotion to the Union or the constitution. The attitude of California during the war, despite this (in our judgment) objectionable Act, was one of which her people can never be ashamed. From the beginning her vote was with the Government, and her daring and gallant sons were eager to be sent east to participate in the battles for the preservation of the republic. The few who were so sent won a glorious record, while the numerous regiments promptly raised and stationed throughout the Pacific States and Territories, although not permitted to bear a distinguished part, performed a most important service for the country. Without them, just so many men must have been taken from the eastern armies.

The liberality of California is proverbial. The gold of her gulches and hills is dispensed with lavish generosity. Who can forget the grateful telegrams sent from the east by Dr. Bellows in acknowledgment of those surprising donations to the Sanitary Commission, or the amounts freely contributed when, as its representative, he passed through the State? From the final report of the Commission it appears that, of some four and a half millions of dollars contributed by the whole country, no less than a million and a quarter or more than one-fourth, came from California. The enterprise, the public spirit, the patriotism, the fearlessness and the generosity of the Californian entitle him and his State to universal respect. But for these we much doubt whether Arizona would, to this time, have been, to any extent, either opened, settled or organized. With due respect to our residents who are from the east and generally good men, we owe very much to those from the west, who, in most cases came here first and more used to rugged life and to the steps necessary to the opening of a mineral country, have rendered the Territory inestimable service. Of all our people, the majority are from California, and while we would not excite a clannish feeling, or praise one class at the expense of another, but promote the greatest unity and harmony among all our settlers, we congratulate them that while they are here steadily and successfully upbuilding a wealthy State, they have good reports that the work which they so well begun in the golden Commonwealth of their first love and pride, and for which they yet entertain the warmest affection, is prospering, and that California is winning additional distinction and influence in the sisterhood of States.

REMOVAL OF HEADQUARTERS.

There was great surprise and considerable indignation in town when it became known that headquarters of the military district of Arizona were to be removed. Generals Halleck and McDowell were collectively and individually cursed, and Geo. F. Hooper, Esq., who came here with McDowell, and whose interests are supposed to be chiefly in the lower country, came in for a share of the blame. Now, we have no notion that General McDowell or Mr. Hooper are mixed in the affair, and we know that no responsibility attaches to General Mason. It occurs to us, although we have no information on the matter, that the order emanated from General Halleck, and was given in view either of the warlike attitude of the French in Sonora and Chihuahua or of negotiations on the part of the Republic of Mexico for the transfer of those States to the American flag. In either case it would be desirable to have headquarters at the nearest practicable point.

If, however, they have been moved to Tucson, or, as now reported, to Sacaton, to economize in transportation, or with a view to a better basis for fighting the Apaches, and opening the country, our people cannot agree in the wisdom of the change, and believe it will be but temporary.

While we are sorry to part with General Mason and his staff officers, all most agreeable gentlemen, we do not attach the importance to the removal of headquarters that many do. If a large and efficient garrison is kept at Fort Whipple, as is promised, and the Apaches are constantly and vigorously fought, we do not see that this section will suffer much. Indeed we have good hope that, with the influx of immigration and the erection of quartz mills, the most potent civilizers, we shall soon be able to protect ourselves, and be quite indifferent as to the presence of any military defenders.

TERRITORIAL MINING CLAIMS.—The sale of these claims, which has been advertised for some time, is to take place in Prescott, on Wednesday, the fourth of April. A great number of claims will be offered, some of them upon lodes already known to be of much value. We trust that all talk of the insufficiency of the Territorial title to these claims is at an end. If the Territory has a right to legislate at all upon the mines it certainly has a right to these claims, and we have always considered their reservation and sale a source of revenue of which none can complain. The Attorney-General has given it as his opinion that the titles are entirely good. Upon the matter of legislation concerning the mines it would seem that most of the States and Territories take the view of our first Legislature. At the recent miners' convention in California a resolution advising legislation on the part of the State was adopted by a vote of 108 yeas to 58 nays, and we observe that several bills have been proposed in the Legislature. Action is also taken in Colorado and Nevada, which goes to show that Arizona was but a little in advance of the times, and that our mining law, in all its provisions, (including the Territorial claims,) is not likely to be pronounced illegal by any tribunal. Indeed, it is our opinion that the early adoption of reasonable laws by all the mineral States and Territories will be apt to limit, if not entirely prevent, the dreaded interference of Congress with our mining interests.

TERRITORIAL MINING CLAIMS.

Herewith we print the letter of the Territorial Treasurer to the Attorney-General, asking his opinion as to the validity of these claims. It will be seen that the Attorney-General is lucid and conclusive in his response that the titles are indisputable. Let no one fear to purchase at the ensuing sale:

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
PRESCOTT, February 26, 1866.

Hon. Coles Bashford, Attorney-General of Arizona:

Sir—As there seems to be some doubt in the minds of some persons as to the legal right of the Territory to hold and sell the Territorial mining claims under the provisions of section 51 of chapter 50 of the Howell Code, will you be kind enough to give me your opinion upon the constitutionality of the law and the rights acquired under it by the Territory.

With great respect, I am yours truly,
J. T. ALSAP,
Territorial Treasurer.

TUCSON, March 15, 1866.

Hon. J. T. Alsap, Territorial Treasurer.

Sir—You ask my opinion in regard to the right of the Territory to hold mining claims. Your letter reaches me during our term of Court, but I will answer your inquiry briefly, as I leave immediately after the Court adjourns, for La Paz and Prescott, to attend the Spring term of the District Courts.

All persons, now, are perfecting their mining claims under the mining laws of the Territory. There is no other law under which any one expects to make his title to mining claims good. Section 51, title 5, of chapter 50 of the Howell Code, known as the "Mining Law," reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of persons who may discover and claim mining rights, or mineral lands, at the same time that they may define the boundary of their claim or claims to any lode or mine, as required by the provisions of this chapter, to lay off and define the boundaries of one pertenencia, as required by the provisions of this chapter, adjoining their claim or claims, which shall be the property of the Territory of Arizona, and at the same time that they present their notice of claim or claims to be recorded by the recorder of the mining district, they shall also present to such recorder the claim of said Territoty, and if said discoverers and claimants shall neglect or refuse to present to such recorder the claim of said Territory as aforesaid, they shall forever forfeit all claim to the mine or ledge so discovered by them."

The above extract speaks for itself. Unless that section is fully complied with, no person discovering mining claims, after the passage of the law, can get an interest therein, in this Territory.

The title of the Territory being consummated by the discoverer of the lode or mine "laying off and defining the boundaries of one pertenencia, which shall be the property of the Territory of Arizona," and having the Territorial claim recorded.

By what right do individuals get title to their mining claims? The answer is, by the said mining law. It is by that same law that the Territory gets its title.

Can a person who has never discovered the claim, and who is informed by the records of the county that it belongs to the Territory of Arizona, under a positive statute, jump this claim or in any way set up title to it? The mere statement of the question shows the fallacy of such a proposition.

If the Legislature can pass a law that John Doe or any association of individuals can locate mining claims, why can they not do it for and in the name of the Territory? Is not the Territory, in its corporate capacity, as much and as justly entitled to a mining claim as an association or corporation?

But somebody says it is unconstitutional. What constitution? We have none in this Territory, and the constitution of the United States *is very silent upon the subject*. The fact is, as every one knows, that there is no constitutional provision that this section violates, and no statute, either of Congress or of this Territory, but, on the contrary, it is in accordance with the express provisions of the mining law of the Territory, and the law is valid and binding on the people of the Territory until the same is repealed or altered by the same power which brought it into existence. I can imagine no excuse for saying the Territorial claim is not a valid one. The Government of the United States has never legislated upon the subject, therefore there is no prohibition in that direction. The Legislature of the Territory of Arizona has legislated upon the subject, *and all its laws* are valid, unless disapproved of by Congress. See section 7 of Organic Law of New Mexico.

All these mining claims "are possessory in their character only." In the absence of all law upon the subject, the Legislature has pointed out who are entitled to these "possessory rights," giving them to nearly every class of persons who are residents of the Territory, and that they had a right to include the Territory of Arizona is unquestionable.

In writing out this brief opinion, I feel embarrassed, because there is nothing to combat. There is no conflict of law; no ambiguities to explain; no law that *even seems* to throw any doubt upon the question under consideration. The whole question is one alone of policy, whether for the purposes expressed in the law it was wise and politic to extend these rights to the Territory of Arizona, and the law making power of the Territory has said, by their action, that it was. If it is not, the only redress of those who feel themselves aggrieved is to have the law repealed; but while it remains unrepealed and in force, it must be respected, and if you know of any violations of the law, in which the rights of the Territory have been affected, you have but to call my attention to it, and it becomes my duty to commence proceedings to redress the wrong complained of.

Yours, very respectfully,
COLES BASHFORD,
Attorney-General.

THE LAST PUBLIC WORDS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

In an interesting paper by Mr. Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, which we print in another column, we are informed that Mr. Lincoln, just before he left the White House on the fatal night of his assassination had a conversation with gentlemen comprising a delegation from the West, with regard to the great mining interests of the North-western States and Territories, in which he used the following language:

"I have," said he, "very large ideas of the mineral wealth of our nation. I believe it practically inexhaustible. It abounds all over our Western country, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; and its development has scarcely commenced. During the war, when we were adding a couple of millions of dollars every day to our national debt, I did not care about encouraging the increase in the volume of our precious metals. We had the country to save first. But now that the rebellion is overthrown, and we know pretty nearly the amount of our debt, the more gold and silver we mine makes the payment of the debt so much the easier. Now, I am going to encourage that in every possible way. We shall have hundreds of thousands of disbanded soldiers; and many have feared that their return home in such great numbers might paralyze industry, furnishing suddenly a greater supply of labor than there will be demand for. I am going to try to attract them to the hidden wealth of our mountain ranges, where there is room enough for all. Immigration, which even the war has not stopped, will land upon our shores hundreds of thousands more per year, from overcrowded Europe. I intend to point them to the gold and silver that waits for them in the west. Tell the miners for me that I shall promote their interests to the utmost of my ability, because their prosperity is the prosperity of the nation. And we shall prove, in a very few years, that we are indeed the treasury of the world."

So spoke, with almost his latest breath, this wise ruler and good man. He saw the immense value of the mineral resources of the great West, and it was his wise policy to promote their development in every way he could.

The "hundreds of thousands of disbanded soldiers" of which he spoke, have returned peacefully to their homes, and their labor has fallen gently as snow-flakes on the mighty extent of land over which it has been scattered, making no perceptible impression. The immigrants have come, but not in one-tenth the number they are wanted, and a new and formidable competition for their labor has arisen in the fertile but depopulated regions of the South, so that the necessity for labor is greater than it ever was. Every consideration, then, that induced the departed chief to desire the promotion of immigration, exists in strengthened form to-day, and the man who now occupies the exalted and responsible position of President will wisely and firmly pursue the policy of his predecessor.

Let it then be known that the workingman of every country is cordially welcomed to the United States by the Chief Magistrate himself.

THE FOURTEENTH REGULARS.

The San Francisco papers gave this regiment, some sixteen companies of which are now in Arizona, such a hard name that our people were prepared for lively, if not dangerous, times. but thus far, we believe, the men have conducted themselves with propriety, and those of our citizens who were with the company from Fort Whipple on the recent scout towards the Verde, say they will make excellent Indian fighters. One of the members of the Fourteenth has contributed the following war record of the regiment to the Wilmington *Journal*. It is a record of which any regiment might well be proud:

DRUM BARRACKS, February 28, 1866.

Mr. Editor—Knowing by past experience that you are a friend of the soldier, and always ready to advocate his claims, I will venture this short epistle in favor of the much abused Fourteenth Infantry, of which the subscriber has been a member since the commencement of the late rebellion. I am far from endeavoring to make out a case for those members of the Fourteenth Infantry, who, by committing outrages upon the public, forfeit all claims of companionship with the true soldier; but public sentiment in this part of the country has practiced great injustice towards the *Fourteeners*, (as the press frequently styles us,) and you will therefore readily open your columns to this protest of a *soldier*.

The Fourteenth United States Infantry was organized early in the summer of 1861, and its first battalion entered the field in October of the same year; since then, and up to the close of the war, the regiment has been a part and portion of the Army of the Potomac. The regimental records show upwards of 3,500 enlistments, independent of the present number of men stationed on this coast, and it is a deplorable fact that over one-half of this number was lost on fields of battle during the late war. During the campaign of General Grant in front of Richmond, commencing on the fourth of March, 1864, and ending with the capture of said city, the Fourteenth United States Infantry lost in killed, wounded and missing, twenty-eight officers and nearly seven hundred enlisted men. The regiment has taken part in the following engagements:

1862—Siege of Yorktown, Va.; battles of Hanover Court House, Va.; Mechanicsville, Va.; Gaines Mills, Va.; Turkey Bend, Va.; Malvern Hills, Va.; Bull Run (2d), Va.; Antietam, Md.; Leetown, Va.; Snicker's Gap, Va. 1863—Battles of Fredericksburg, Va.; Chancellorsville, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Whapping Hights, Va.; campaign to Mine Run, Va. 1864—Battles in Wilderness, Va.; Laurel Hill, Va.; Spottsylvania, Va.; North Anna River, Va.; Coal Harbor, Va.; in front of Petersburg, Va.; at Weldon Railroad, Va.; Hatcher's Run, Va.

1865—Capture of General Lee's army, Va.

This is a glorious record, Mr. Editor, and will go far towards raising the "14—*er*" in the estimation of an honest and loyal man, and if the reader of your valuable journal thinks hereafter of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, let him think of it by its record, and if he should happen to see one of its erring members, who has strayed from the path of strict sobriety, let him not see in him a worthless good-for-nothing, but rather a fallen hero.

"Take him up tenderly,
Lift him with care," etc.

SOLDIER.

MORE ABOUT QUARTZ MILLS.

In addition to the estimats of the cost of quartz mills given in our list, we print, for the benefit of our readers, the following letter from the Superintendent of the Vulcan Iron Works company, of San Francisco, originally written to the editor of the *Mining News*, of Philadelphia. It will be observed that the mills referred to are for working silver ore:

VULCAN IRON WORKS COMPANY,
137 and 139, First street,
SAN FRANCISCO, September 30, 1865.

Sir—In answer to your letter of August 8, as to what is the best machinery for working silver ores, the cost, etc., etc., what size of mill can be depended upon for working 20 tons per day, I give the following mills, with their cost:

4 batteries, of 5 stamps each,....	$3,000,
10 Hepburn & Peterson Pans,....	5,500,
5 Hepburn & Peterson Separators, staves included,.....	2,000,
Countershafting and Pullies for mill, ...	700,
1 Retort for 1,000 lbs. amalgam,..	230,
Piping,.....	150,
Engine, 16x36, with self-adjusting cut off,.....	3,600,
1 Boiler, 950 feet of surface,.....	2,000,
	$17,780.

This does not give the expense of hardware or other small fixings about a mill, which we never estimate upon.

The following is the price of a 10 stamp mill, got up by Mr. James Brodie, an engineer who has an office in San Francisco, and attends to the getting up of plans and specifications of mills, and also to the superintendence of the estimates and foundry work. He has also a plan of relieving the stamps from the crushed ore, by suction fans, patented by him, and which is working very successfully in dry crushing mills.

Where the rock has to be roasted, I think this is the best plan:

One 10 stamp mill; 2 batteries made suitable to extend to 20 stamps; shafting and engine of sufficient power; 6 Wheeler & Landal's pans, and 4 separators; 3 sets of furnace irons for roasting furnaces; one steam engine, 16 cylinder, 3 feet stroke; 2 boilers, 14 feet long, 46 inch diameter, 58 flues, 3 inches diameter, with all the necessary mounting. One retort for 1,000 lbs. amalgam. The whole of the above, ready for shipment, for the sum of $17,500.00, Federal tax not included.

This appears to be high, in comparison with the other mill; it is the difference between dry and wet crushing mills.

The next mill is one sent to Mexico, for wet crushing:

10 stamps of 2 batteries, made in sections for convenience of packing; 3 spare sets of shoes, and 2 spare sets of dies; 4 Wheeler & Landal's pans, 4 to 6 inch diameter, in sections; 3 Wheeler & Landal's settlers; 3 of Praters' concentrators; 1 boiler, 32 inch diameter, 8 feet long, for heating water for pans, with pump-cocks and pans; all the shafting to drive the machinery, and to connect to a 3 feet turbine.

One Jonval turbine for 20 feet fall, with draft-pipe and shafting, $1,000; 1 retort for 1,000 lbs. amalgam, $230.

The whole of the above, ready for shipment, and made in sections, none to exceed 300 lbs., for the sum of $10,000.

These three mills give you a good idea of what mills will cost; but every engineer requires different arrangement of shafting, etc. And in this is the difference in the price of mills. As a general thing stamp mills weigh from 1,800 to 2,000 lbs. per stamp, and can be got up for 9 to 9½ cents per lb.,

Hepburn & Peterson's separators cost $380, and weigh about 2,700 lbs. Shafting pullies cost from 14 to 16 cents per lb., and weigh according as the mill is laid off. Engines and boilers of the class sent to quartz mills weigh about 550 to 600 lbs. to the horse-power.

One set of furnace castings weighs 1,452 lbs. This, I believe, contains data enough for you to form appropriate calculations upon, which I understand is what you want.

From what I can learn from parties bringing machinery from New York, it is more expensive than getting it direct from San Francisco, and, however much may be said about New York machinists working from the same drawings, and making as good a job, or, that they can build a quartz mill as good as we in San Francisco can, it is not so. There has not been a good mill, that I have seen, come from the East—always something wrong.

Cost of freight to Reese River, from 8 to 12 cents per lb.; the rate now is 10½ cents per lb. From the first of June to the first of August, 8 cents.

JOSEPH MOORE,
Superintendent Vulcan Iron Works Co.

THE ROUTES TO MONTANA.

The San Francisco merchants have been inquiring into the various routes from that city to Montana. A committee appointed by them to consider the Colorado river route has made the following report, which seems reasonable, and fully confirms our idea that the Colorado is the natural and best channel for both the Utah and Montana trade:

The committee are satisfied that no obstacles exist to the navigation of the Colorado river from its mouth to a point named Callville, which is a settlement some three hundred and fifty to three hundred and seventy-five miles from Great Salt Lake City; and there are at present two steamboat companies actively engaged in navigating the said Colorado river, one of which—a responsible company—is now fully equipped for the transportation of merchandise from San Francisco to said Callville, and are ready to enter into an agreement to deliver merchandise at said point at a cost not exceeding the sum of $90 per ton, and within a reasonable time; that merchandise, when so delivered at Callville, is at once within less than 36 miles of the most southerly settlements bordering upon Utah Territory; and within about 80 miles of St. George, the southernmost town in Utah Territory, a place of about three thousand inhabitants; that from St. George to Great Salt Lake City, there exists 42 towns and villages, and a population of at least 75,000 inhabitants, occupying a territory of great fertility, capable of producing all the supplies requisite for a large population; that the road from Callville to Great Salt Lake City is an excellent one, available at all seasons of the year, the greater part of it having been in constant use during the past 15 years. That it is believed that merchandise can be transported over this road, from Callville to Great Salt Lake City, at a cost not exceeding 7 cents per pound, and probably, when the route is once fully opened, at a cost not exceeding 5 cents per pound; that insurance (marine) can be effected upon merchandise sent by this route, when once the course of trade shall have been determined, at a cost not exceeding 3 per cent. That the cost of transportation to Callville will also be materially reduced so soon as full facilities shall have been secured. And in view of these facts your committee feel justified in reporting that the route by the Colorado river is one of great feasibility, which, when once established, *must* secure to us the control of the trade of Utah and Arizona Territories.

And with respect to the value of said route, as a channel for the trade of Montana Territory, they desire to present the following considerations:

That Virginia City, Montana, is about 450 miles from Great Salt Lake City; that the road passes through a very fine region of country, represented as possessing excellent agricultural advantages, and that said road is available at all seasons of the year; that merchandise can be transported from Great Salt Lake City to Virginia City, Montana, for from six to seven cents per pound; that a very large trade has been done between Montana and Great Salt Lake City already, and that a large amount of treasure has been sent thence to San Francisco by the way of Great Salt Lake City.

And in view of these facts, your committee are compelled to believe that, at present, the route *via* the Colorado river and Great Salt Lake City to Montana will be likely to command a portion, at least, of the commerce of Montana Territory; while, from its availability at all seasons of the year, and from the fact that an established and highly feasible road is already in existence, requiring no outlay in this direction, this route offers some advantages for the control of the Montana trade not possessed by any other route.

Second—and as to the plan whereby the trade of Utah and Montana may be diverted to San Francisco, your committee recommend the formation of an association for the purpose of establishing a depot of merchandise at Callville, for the double object of thoroughly demonstrating the feasibility of this route, for the purposes of commerce, and for the immediate supply of goods, which are greatly needed by the inhabitants of Arizona, Utah and Montana; such association to be organized and directed in such manner as shall seem best to those who may become parties thereto. Your committee entertain no doubt that the establishment of a depot of goods at Callville will certainly result in the diversion of the trade of Utah to San Francisco, thereby ensuring a most important addition to her commerce, and that such a depot will exert an important influence in determining San Francisco as the natural centre of the trade of Montana Territory.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS.—The following sections of the laws of the United States in regard to contracts, is published for the information of those concerned:

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by court-martial of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy *he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States*, for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized and requested to dismiss and discharge from the military service, either in the army, navy, marine corps or volunteer force, in the United States service, any officer for any cause which, in his judgment, either renders such officer unsuitable for, or whose dismission would promote, the public service.

Approved July 17, 1862.

COLONEL WRIGHT'S MOVEMENTS.—The Wilmington *Journal* has the following items:

INDIAN FIGHT.—Intelligence has been received from Fort Breckinridge, under date of January 24th, that Colonel Thomas F. Wright, 2d California infantry, has had a fight with the Apaches. On the 18th it was reported that about 100 Indians were assembled together some 30 miles distant; the Colonel, with 5 companies, consisting of 170 men, immediately started for them, and succeeded in killing 13 Indians; after which the band fled to the hills, when a running fight of three or four hours duration took place, during which many Indians were killed and wounded. Three villages were destroyed, and a large quantity of provisions was captured by the troops. This band has been very troublesome; a few weeks ago a wagonmaster was killed by them, and the soldiers found the skin of his mule in one of the Indian huts.

INDIAN FIGHT.—Last week we published a report of Colonel Wright's fight with the Apaches. The report has since been confirmed. Twenty Indians were killed, including a chief and sub-chief—the first was killed by the Colonel; six squaws were taken prisoners; and four rancherias were destroyed, consisting of 150 wigwams. It is said that during the fight Colonel Wright and Adjutant Winchelle both proved themselves well qualified to battle with the untamed Apache.

"ARIZONA MINER."—The ARIZONA MINER has been enlarged to double its former size, and is now a very handsome and valuable paper. We are glad to see their evidence of prosperity, and we trust that the advertising community here will not forget the MINER when making up their lists. The explorers who carry printing presses into new Territories are among the most useful men in the country.—*S. F. American Flag.*

What will those correspondents of the *Flag* who have been so fond of abusing the MINER say to this first-rate editorial notice? We think we hear some of them gnashing their teeth.

Greenbacks taken at par at the Arizona Miner Office.

Arizona Miner.

PRESCOTT, MARCH [illegible] 1866.

[illegible]

AFFAIRS IN PAH-UTE COUNTY.

CALLVILLE, Jan. [illegible], 1866.

EDITOR OF ARIZONA MINER.—The weather here is generally mild and pleasant; however, to-day we are favored with a warm rain, which is acceptable at all times in a country like this, which is comparatively dry. The farmers on the Muddy are very active and are preparing for a large crop this season. Five hundred acres of wheat are already sown and it is growing well. Barley and other seeds have been put into the ground quite extensively. Orchards and vineyards have had their share of attention. Great care has been manifested in procuring the best qualities of fruit, and farmers are vying to have an ambition to excel in the pleasure of living under their own vine making improvements. [illegible] are rapidly going on.

COTTON GROWING.

There is now a cotton gin in active operation at [illegible] Point, on the Muddy, doing excellent business. The largest yield of cotton yet produced in the area was eighteen hundred pounds, cultivated by Mr. Rhodes. [illegible]

THE MOSS LODE.—We mentioned, some weeks since, the departure of a party of miners under charge of Mr. C. D. [illegible], the former superintendent of the Gould & Curry mine, to work the famous Moss lode, [illegible]. The company have been advised of the arrival of the party on the ground and the commencement of operations. They are all in good health and spirits, and pushing ahead finely with the work of development. This enterprise will soon lead to the development of other mines in that locality, the existence of a number of which is already known.—*S. F. Mining Press, March 2.*

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.—The Senate has confirmed the following appointments: Robert B. Mitchell, of Kansas, to be Governor, and George P. Estes, of Ohio, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, Wm. H. Gale, of New York, to be Associate Judge of Colorado Territory. Milton Kelley to be Associate Judge of Idaho Territory. Wm. Kellogg, of Illinois, to be Chief Justice of Nebraska. C. P. Hall, of Colorado, Associate Justice of Colorado Territory. James Wm. [illegible], of Michigan, Associate Justice of Washington Territory. C. C. Hewitt, Chief Justice of Washington Territory.

[illegible] has been before the Reconstruction committee. It is proposed to appropriate [illegible] to be divided among the different [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

Eureka Metallurgical Works.

[illegible]

Dissolution.

[illegible]

EXCHANGE SALOON.

A FIRST CLASS SALOON.

[illegible]

J. D. HICKS & CO.,

[illegible] California.

[illegible]

Lead and Iron Pipe,
Pumps, Hydraulic Hose,
Miners' Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
Stone Ware,
Lamp
Chimneys,
Kerosene,
Linseed Oil,
Wood and Willow Ware,
Manila and Fencing Rope
Mouse Bacon,
And Lard,
Dried Fruits,
Etc., etc., etc., etc.

[illegible]

Corn Shellers, Double & Single
Cast Steel Plows,
Horse Shoes,
Window Glass
Butts and Screws,
Strap Hinges,
Brown Wire,
Etc., etc., etc.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE MINING COMMUNITY.

Great saving in the cost of reduction machinery.

The attention of the mining, reduction, mill men, and mine owners is respectfully urged to examine and carefully investigate the great advantages to be derived from Mr. Gardner's invention, patented under the title of the

THUNDERBOLT CRUSHER.

The "Thunderbolt Crusher Company" organized upon the patent of Mr. Gardner, and under the laws of the State of New York.

Office 90 Broadway, New York.

OFFICERS—President, Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, New York. Vice President and Treasurer J. B. [illegible], New York. Secretary, E. G. Wheeler, New York.

The "Thunderbolt Crusher" is constructed upon an entirely new principle, which enables it to crush and pulverize ores and other minerals by a single process, viz: It is provided with two pairs of plungers, which, working upon different centres, not only crush, but assume a motion of friction. These pans are [illegible] and are furnished with [illegible] [illegible]

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

Corner Montgomery and Bush Streets,

[illegible]

H. NEWMARK & CO.,

[illegible]

U. S. ARMY SUPPLIES

FOR ARIZONA.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate

[illegible]

Tucson Depot	[illegible] pounds of Flour
	[illegible] pounds of Beans
Fort Mason	[illegible] pounds of Flour
	[illegible] pounds of Beans
[illegible]	[illegible] pounds of Flour
	[illegible] pounds of Beans
Fort Bowie	[illegible] pounds of Flour
	[illegible] pounds of Beans
Fort [illegible]	[illegible] pounds of Flour
	[illegible] pounds of Beans
Fort Grant	[illegible] pounds of Flour
	[illegible] pounds of Beans

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the amount of one fourth of the value of the article bid for, signed by two or more responsible persons guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of the bidders and sureties will be required.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the District, Department and Division commanders, but the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all bids.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute the contract as soon and at such times as required by the undersigned, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same, and they will be required to have an agent in the Territory, whereby speedy communication can be had for the prompt execution of the contract.

Bids will be received for the whole amount of either or both, or for any part of either or both

U. S. ARMY ADVERTISEMENTS.

articles, or for any one or all of the Posts, and bids to be made separately.

No bid will be entertained from any person who has given aid or comfort to further the late rebellion.

Payment will be made in United States gold coin, or the market value thereof in United States currency on the day of payment.

Payments will be made at all the Posts supplied in such funds as furnished by the United States Government for that purpose, if on hand, if not, on [illegible] accounts will be given.

The expense of this advertisement will be divided between the successful bidders pro rata.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Proposals to be marked on the envelope "Proposals for Furnishing Subsistence Stores," and addressed to

JOSEPH TUTTLE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster,
Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence,
District of Arizona.

Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence,
District of Arizona,
Prescott, A. T.

U. S. ARMY SUPPLIES

For Arizona.

Sealed proposals in duplicate

[illegible] at the office of the undersigned, [illegible]

[illegible] the following Posts with forage for [illegible]

Prescott, A. T. [illegible] tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn and [illegible] tons of Hay
Camp [illegible] tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn and [illegible] tons of Hay
Camp [illegible] tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn and [illegible] tons of Hay
[illegible] tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn and [illegible] tons of Hay
Tucson Depot, [illegible] tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn and [illegible] tons of Hay
Fort [illegible] tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn and [illegible] tons of Hay
Fort Bowie [illegible] tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn and [illegible] tons of Hay
Fort [illegible] tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn and [illegible] tons of Hay
Fort Grant, [illegible] tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn and [illegible] tons of Hay
Fort [illegible] tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn and [illegible] tons of Hay
Fort [illegible] tons of Barley, Wheat or Corn and [illegible] tons of Hay

[illegible]

[illegible] will also be received [illegible] for the

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES

from the Depot at Fort Yuma, California to the following Posts [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] from Tucson Depot to the following Posts:

[illegible]

[illegible] will be delivered to the contractor at [illegible] on the Colorado river [illegible] Fort Yuma [illegible]

The amount of [illegible] for transportation to that Post.

[illegible] required for transportation of [illegible] pounds of Barley, Wheat, Corn or Hay, not exceeding the total amount required at each Post.

Payment to be made in United States gold coin, or the market value thereof in United States currency on the day of payment.

Payment will be made in such funds as furnished by the United States for that purpose, if on hand, if not on [illegible] accounts will be given.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their place of residence. Each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute the contracts at such times as required by the undersigned, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the [illegible].

Contractors will be required to have a place of business or agents in the Territory at which they can be communicated with promptly and readily.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the District, Department and Division commanders, but the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all bids [illegible] offered.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of the bidders and persons offered as security will be required.

No bid will be entertained from any person who has given aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

The cost of advertising will be divided between the successful bidders pro rata.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Proposals must be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Army Transportation," or "Proposals for Furnishing Forage," and addressed to

JOSEPH TUTTLE,
Captain and Chief Quartermaster,
District of Arizona,
Prescott, A. T.

Office Chief Quartermaster,
District of Arizona,
Prescott, A. T. Mar. [illegible] 1866.

Arizona Miner.

POPPING CORN.

And there they sat, a popping corn,
John Stiles and Susan Cutter;
John Stiles as fat as any ox,
And Susan fat as butter.

And there they sat and shelled the corn,
And raked and stirred the fire;
And talked of different kind of ears,
And hitched their chairs up higher.

Then Susan she the popper shook,
And John he shook the popper;
Till both their faces grew as red
As saucepans made of copper.

And then they shelled, and popped and ate,
All kinds of fun a poking—
While he haw-haw'd at her remarks,
And she laughed at his joking.

And still they popped, and still they ate,
John's mouth was like a hopper—
And stirred the fire and sprinkled salt,
And shook and shook the popper.

The clock struck nine—the clock struck ten—
Still the corn kept popping—
It struck eleven, and then struck twelve,
And still no signs of stopping.

And John he ate, and Sue she thought,
The corn did pop and patter—
Till John cried out, "The corn's afire;
Why, Susan, what's the matter?"

Said she, "John Stiles, 'tis one o'clock,
You'll die of indigestion.
I'm sick of all this popping corn;
Why don't you pop the question?"

REPORT OF TERRITORIAL TREASURER.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

To His Excellency John N. Goodwin, Governor of the Territory of Arizona:

Sir—I have the honor to submit to you the following exhibit of the moneys and bonds belonging to the Territory, received and disbursed by me from the first day of January, A. D. 1865, to the first day of November, A. D. 1865:

LOAN FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Date of payment.	No. of war't.	Names of holders of warrants to whom bonds were issued.	Am't of Warrant	Am't of bonds issued.
1865.				
Jan. 4	4	R. C. McCormick,	500 00	500 00
" 4	3	P. McCannan,	156 00	150 00
" 4	17	R. C. McCormick,	850 62	850 00
" 4	18	T. A. Hand,	1121 00	1150 00
" 4	5	W. T. Howell,	2500 00	2500 00
"11	2	Thomas Hodges,	90 00	50 00
"19	1	A. M. White,	745 00	750 00
Feb. 4	19	Milton Hadley,	100 00	100 00
" 7	6	Coles Bashford,	1166 00	1150 00
Aug 5	20	J. T. Alsap,	375 00	350 00
" 5	21	J. T. Alsap,	375 00	150 00
"10	22	Coles Bashford,	500 00	500 00
"10	23	Coles Bashford,	500 00	500 00
"10	24	Coles Bashford,	500 00	500 00
Oct 4	25	J. T. Alsap,	375 00	300 00
			9853 62	9500 00

Recapitulation.

Jan. 3, 1865. Received of R. C. McCormick, Territorial bonds,	$15,000 00
Issued up to date,	9,500 00
Bonds remaining unissued,	$5,500 00
Whole amount of warrants on the fund redeemed,	$0,853 62
Whole amount of bonds issued,	9,500 00
Money paid from general fund,	$353 62

GENERAL FUND.

Received from A. O. Noyes, County Treasurer Yavapai county, May 25, 1865, for licenses,	$180 00
Received from J. G. Capron, county treasurer Pima county, August 7, 1865, for licenses,	259 00
Received from A. O. Noyes, county treasurer Yavapai county, August 11, 1865, for licenses,	106 00
Received from J. G. Capron, county treasuser Pima county, September 12, 1865, for licenses,	15 00
Received from W. M. Hardy, county treasurer Mohave county, September 12, 1865, for licenses,	40 00
Received from A. O. Noyes, county treasurer Yavapai county, November 1, 1865, for licenses,	182 00
Received from A. O. Noyes, county treasurer Yavapai county, November 1, 1865, for moneys collected 1864,	42 75
Received from A. O. Noyes, county treasurer Yavapai county, November 1, 1865, for poll tax,	330 31
Amount received as charged upon Auditor's warrants, 1 and 18,	34 00
	$1,189 06
Paid A. O. Noyes, May 25, 1865, on Auditor's warrant on general fund, No. 15,	$86 00
Paid J. T. Alsap, August 7, 1865, on Auditor's warrant on contingent fund, No. 20,	25 00
Paid J. T. Alsap, August 8, 1865, on Auditor's warrant on contingent fund, No, 21,	225 00
Paid P. McCannan, August 8, 1865, on Auditor's warrant on contingent fund, No. 3,	6 00
Paid R. C. McCormick, August 8, 1865, on Auditor's warrant on contingent fund, No. 17,	62
Paid Thomas Hodges, August 8, 1865, on Auditor's warrant on contingent fund, No. 2,	40 00
Paid O. M. Ralstin, August 29, 1865, on Auditor's warrant on general fund, No. 13,	88 00
Paid J. T. Alsap, October 4, 1865, on Auditor's warrant on general fund, No. 27,	102 00
Paid J. T. Alsap, October 4, 1865, on Auditor's warrant on contingent fund, No. 25,	75 00
Paid A. O. Noyes, November 1, 1865, on Auditors' warrant on general fund, No. 8,	86 00
Paid Coles Bashford, November 1, 1865, on Auditors' warrant on contingent fund, No. 8,	16 00
	$749 62

Recapitulation.

Whole amount of money received,	$1,189 06
Whole amount of money disbursed,	749 62
	$439 44

...clusion I would say that the present ...evenue are wholly inadequate to ... the current expenses of the ...tion to the expenses of ...t upon the bonds of ...penses," amount... to be paid ...payable in gold, and it will probably require some $2850 in legal tender notes to pay it. The revenue of the last year did not pay the expenses of the government of the Territory, and there is consequently a balance to be paid in the future. I would suggest that a property tax be levied by law for the benefit of the Territory, in order that the indebtedness of the Territory may be speedily cancelled, and its credit be properly sustained.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. T. ALSAP, Territorial Treasurer.

Prescott, November 1, 1865.

PROMOTED.—Colonel R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant-General on General McDowell's staff, has received notice from Washington of his promotion to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General in the regular army. General Drum has been long stationed on this coast, and his correct business habits, executive ability, and rare urbanity and courtesy to all with whom he has been thrown in contact, are highly appreciated by the War Department, as well as by our citizens generally.—*Alta California.*

General Drum has many friends in Arizona who are much pleased over his deserved promotion.

WHEN a person is the theme of conversation—when other people consider you of enough account to talk about and gossip over, you may rest assured that envy is at the bottom of it all. There is as much difference in people as anybody—some being able to stand and profit by notoriety, while others grow poor and die.

UTAH.—A bill for the admission of Utah as a State has been proposed, and will be shortly acted upon by the House Committee on Territories. Mr. Hooper, the Delegate from Utah, is requested by the people to urge this matter before Congress. It is proposed to put in a clause in the bill for their admission prohibiting a plurality of wives.

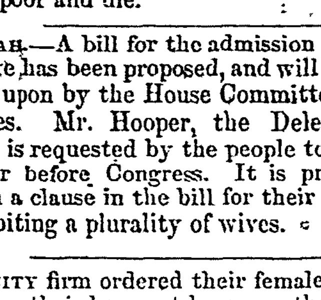
A CITY firm ordered their female employes to leave their hoops at home, as the touching of the skirts injured the work. The girls preferred to leave the establishment.

A WOMAN is Pownal, Vermont, declares that she won't have a telegraph put in her door yard, "and every time I spank my children have it go all over the country."

THE following is sharp: First party—"You'll come to the gallows some day." Second party—"Yes, the day you're hanged."

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. W. BARNARD,



SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
Granite Street, Prescott, Arizona.

BANNING & CO.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
AGENTS,
WILMINGTON AND LOS ANGELES.

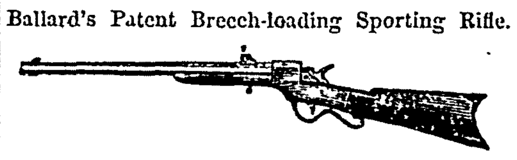
TOMLINSON & CO.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
LOS ANGELES AND SAN PEDRO.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL,
Published in Wilmington, Los Angeles County, California.

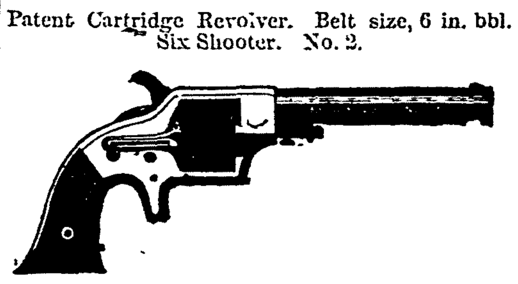
The *Journal* will be sent to any address at the following rates: For one year, $5; six months, $3; three months, $2; single copies, 12 cents.
Liberal terms will be given to advertisers. 5

MERWIN & BRAY,
Dealers in FIRE ARMS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.
Proprietors of
BALLARD'S
PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.
"*Merwin & Bray Fire Arms Co.'s" Patent Cartridge Revolvers, Pistols, &c.,*
262 Broadway, New York.

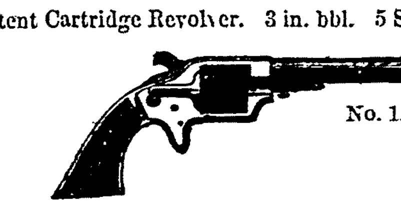
Ballard's Patent Breech-loading Sporting Rifle.



Patent Cartridge Revolver. Belt size, 6 in. bbl. Six Shooter. No. 2.

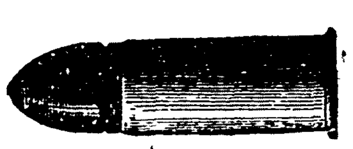


Patent Cartridge Revolver. 3 in. bbl. 5 Shooter.



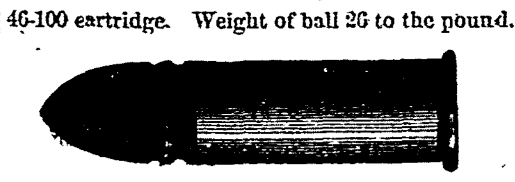
No. 1.

44-100 cartridge. Weight of ball 32 to the pound.



[Exact size.]

46-100 cartridge. Weight of ball 26 to the pound.



[Exact size.]

All Ballard's Rifles can be used with loose ammunition [powder, ball and cap.]

For sale in Prescott by Wm. H. Hardy. 5tf

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE
OF TERRITORIAL MINING CLAIMS,
TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
Office of the Treasurer.

In accordance with a law of said Territory, entitled "Of the Registry and Government of Mines and Mineral Deposits," I will, at 10 o'clock a. m. *On Wednesday, the 4th day of April, A. D.* 1866, at my office in the town of Prescott, expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of the Territory of Arizona in and to six hundred (600) feet of each of the hereinafter mentioned quartz lodes or leads, the same having been located in accordance with the law above mentioned as Territorial claims, and being now the property of the Territory, the names of said lodes being as follows, to-wit:

YAVAPAI COUNTY.

Agua Frio District—
Atlanta,
Montere,
Minnie Wells,
Snow Ball,
Pioneer,
Manzanito,
Manhattan,
Catawba,
Agua Frio Deposit,
McWilliams,
Hoo Doo,
Aguadiente,
Helms,
Hiawatha,
Daniel Webster,
Thomas Jefferson,
Iron Clad,
Constitution,
General Mason,
John Q. Adams,
Madison,
Monroe,
Side Wheel,
Divide,
Grant,
Flora Temple,
Stranger,
Uncle Sam,
Johnson,
Mountain King,
Mountain Queen,
Josephine,
Vanderbilt,
Seigel,
Silver Star,
Montezuma,
Silver,
Topsey,
May,
Lone Star,
Antietam.

Hassayampa District—
Sheffield,
Chieftain,
Pride of the Hassayampa,

Wickenburg District—
Guadalupe,
Eagle,
Mammoth,
General Mason,
Malakoff,
Silvantine,
Jay Hawk,

Turkey Creek District—
Ne Plus Ultra,
Old Piute,
McClellan,
Reindeer,
Continental,
Chrysostom,
Fleury,
McCormick,
Yahoo,
Alexander,
Black Hawk.

Quartz Mountain District—
Hibernian Star,
Wahaska,
Wadsworth.

Lynx Creek District—
Hoboken,
Mammoth,
Hawk Eye,
North Star,
Blue Jacket,
Tallicoffer,
Ellsworth.

Yavapai District—
United States.

Walker District—
Live Oak,
Bald Monte,
Commonwealth,
Last Chance,
Esmeralda,
Princess,
Golden,
Oro Fino,
Black Hawk,
Pino Alto,
Squince,
Sub Treasury,
Dead Wood,
Prieta,
Rattlesnake,
Macedonia,
Arizona,
Green Mountain,
Julia,
Tom Thumb,
Oak Grove,
Brother Jonathan
Knickerbocker.

Big Bug District—
Troy,
Buena Vista,
Butte Mountain,
Apache,
Ohio,
Mariana,
Creole,
Yucatan,
Columbia,
Roxabelle.

Walnut Grove District—
Chandler,
Broad Head,
Dodge,
Monitor,
Mount Vernon,
Union.

For further description of any or all of the above claims, apply at the Recorder's office in Prescott, or to the undersigned at his office.

Terms CASH. A good and sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser upon the payment of the amount bid and the expenses of transfer.

J. T. ALSAP, Territorial Treasurer.

Prescott, Arizona, February 22, 1866. 43t

District Court, Second Judicial District, Yuma County Arizona Territory.

Jose Maria Higuera, plaintiff, vs. Eulogio del Castillo defendant.

To the above named defendant. You will please take notice that the above named plaintiff has sued out of said court a writ against you, for the sum of four hundred and fifteen dollars, upon a contract for wages for personal labor performed for, and materials furnished you, and that unless you appear at the next term of said court judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to satisfy the same. Dated, La Paz, Nov. 13, A. D. 1865.

C. G. JOHNSON, Attorney for plaintiff.

Territory of Arizona, Second Judicial District, County of Yuma.

I, Charles H. Brinley, Clerk of the U. S. District Court in and for said county, District and Territory, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the summons issued in this cause.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand [L. S.] and affixed the seal of said court this thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1865.

C. H. BRINLEY, Clerk.

By P. DOLL, Deputy.

[U. S. Internal Revenue stamp, 5 cents] 184m

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to CAMPBELL & BUFFUM are requested to call on Mr. ALLEN, at the store of Gray & Co., and settle their bills, on or before March 1st, 1866, and save trouble.

33t CAMPBELL & BUFFUM.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Theodoro Mohrman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the first publication to the undersigned at his office in Tucson, Arizona Territory.

M. R. PLATT,
February 19th, 1866. 54t Executor.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW AND SPLENDID GOODS
AT THE

SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM,
CORTEZ STREET, PRESCOTT.

I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public in general to my new stock of goods, just received from San Francisco consisting of

Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols,
Powder Horns and Flasks, Belts.
Holsters, Powder
Ely's Double Water-Proof Gun Caps,
Ely's Metal Lined Caps for Colt's Revolvers
Ely's Buckshot Wire Cartridges,
Buckshot, Sharp's and Maynard's Primers,
Also, a splendid assortment of CUTLERY, embracing
Bowie Knives, Hunting Knives, and Pocket Knives, in great variety.

REPAIRING.

Guns, Rifles, and Pistols repaired to order in the best manner.
WM J. BERRY.
Prescott, Sept. 19, 1865. 136m

LEDOYEN'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

LeDoyen's
SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK
Iodine Alternative,
For Purifying the Blood.

Gives life to the

Liver, Stomach,
Spleen, Kidneys,
Heart, Womb,
Bladder, Nerves,
Glands, Blood,
Marrow, & Bones.

LEDOYEN'S
Vegetable Cathartic Pills
ARE NATURE'S PHYSIC.

They Invigorate, Cleanse, and Purify; Regulate the Secretions and Liver; Mild and easy of operation; Correct Costiveness; Prevent Diarrhœ, Dysentery, Piles, Spasms, Colic, Rheumatism.

The Eyes! The Eyes!

LEDOYEN'S
Celebrated Eye Water.

Eor all Inflamation of the Eye Balls, Eye Lids, Granular Lids, Weakness, Colds, Dropping of Tears, Wounds, Injuries, Congestion, Amaurosis, Weak Nerves, Cataract, Irritation, &c., &c.

IT SAVES MONEY, TIME AND EYES.

DAVIDSON'S
Circassian Bloom.

A Delightful Beautifier and Preserver of the Complexion and Skin.

This is a most delightful and refreshing liquid bloom for the face, neck, and arms. Innocent and fragrant, it removes Tan, Moth, Freckles, Sunburn, Blemishes, Pimples; and all greasy unnatural skins are beautified by this delightful bloom. No toilet is complete without it.

OCCULIST AND AURIST.
DR. VAN ZANDT
Devotes his attention to the treatment and operation of all diseases of the Eyes and Ears.

Offices, 629 Front St., near Pacific Street,
SAN FRANCISCO. 51y

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARIZONA MINER.

Prescott, Arizona.

E. A. BENTLEY, Publisher.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Volume III, 1866.

The third volume of the MINER is begun with an enlargement of the paper and corresponding improvements. It is the determination to make it in every respect more complete and attractive than the preceding volumes It will lead rather than follow in the sure and gratifying progress which the Territory is making. While it will treat of all matters of public importance, its columns will be more particularly devoted to the interests of the miners of Arizona, the intrepid and deserving men who as pioneers and prospectors through dangers and difficulties to which ordinary men would have succumbed have wrested this rich country from the hands of the savage, and will not abandon it. As their organ, and a record of the progress in the opening and development of the unrivalled mineral, agricultural and pastoral regions of the Territory, and of all that pertains to its growth and prosperity, the MINER will merit a large local and general circulation. As the only paper in the Territory, its value as a news medium and advertising sheet must be apparent, not only to our own citizens but also to business men throughout the Union.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The MINER will be sent to any address at the following rates—payable in legal tender:

For one year,	$5 00
For six months,	3 00
For three months,	2 00
Single copies,	,25

Terms, *invariably in advance.* No notice will be taken of subscriptions not accompanied with the money.

ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion,	$3 00
Each subsequent insertion,	1 50
One square, three months,	10 00
One square, one year,	25 00

JOB PRINTING.

The facilities of the MINER office for miscellaneous printing are now first-class. As good work can be furnished as from the San Francisco offices.

We would call the attention of miners, business and professional men of the Territory to our style of executing all kinds of

Circulars, Briefs,
Cards, Ball Tickets,
Receipts, Posters,
Letter Heads, Bill Heads,
Certificates of Stock, and Claim Certificates,
PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL.

BLANKS

For Miners, Merchants, Lawyers and others,
PRINTED IN GOOD STYLE.

Work can be ordered from any part of the Territory, and will be promptly executed and carefully sent by mail, or as directed.

Henceforth the business of the office will be conducted strictly upon the

CASH SYSTEM.

The high cost of everything necessary to printing in this Territory, and the common usage, make this necessary.

Funds for subscriptions to the MINER, for advertising, or for job work, may be sent by mail, express or private hand, at the risk of those sending.

Address,
E. A. BENTLEY,
Prescott, Arizona.

LA PAZ ADVERTISEMENTS.

LA PAZ, MOHAVE, PRESCO[TT]
CASH STORE.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public in a few days he will receive by the schooner ...hando, a large stock of goods, comprising a ... stock of

Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Sh[oes],
A fine assortment of Wines and Liquors,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Havana Cigars, Cigarito Pa[per],
Hats, Dried Fruits,
1,000 sacks of Flour, 120,000 lbs. Bar[ley],
200 Sacks of Beans.
A lot of Potatoes and Onions,
20,000 feet of Assorted Lumber, Windows and Sash Doors,

Which he intends to keep constantly on hand at La Paz and Fort Mohave, and intends to sell the same at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES FOR CASH.

MANUEL RAVENA.

P. S.—Soon after January 1 I will also have a complete stock of goods in Prescott, at the store formerly occupied by Jacob Elias. 19tf M. R.

GRAY & CO.,
LA PAZ and PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.
Merchants.
July 1, 1864. v1 n8

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to credit no one, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:

For good merchantable lumber, $60 per M
Second quality, $30 per M.
Clear lumber, $100 per M.

S. PRAGER,
Corner Commercial and Los Angeles Streets,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing,
Boots, Shoes and Groceries.

Of all kinds, &c., &c., all of which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.
Los Angeles, February 1, 1866. 5tf

BELLA UNION HOTEL
Los Angeles, California.

The travelling public, and particularly that of Arizona, will find this House to be the best kept in southern California.

The bills of fare are inferior to none in the State

Prices, per day, $2. Per week, $9 to $14, according to room.

The Beds are all first class.

All the Stages to and from Los Angeles arrive at and depart from this House.

JOHN KING & CO, Proprietors.
Los Angeles, December 1, 1862. 186m

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,
San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, and Maricopa Wells, Arizona.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And general dealers in
Groceries
and Provisions,
LIQUORS,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
Hardware,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.
3tf

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

Twenty horse power, and in perfect condition, now lying at La Paz.

Apply to B. Cohn or James Cushenbury, at La Paz, Arizona.

La Paz, December 30, 1865. 1tf

NOTICE.

I hereby appoint JOHN SWILLING my true and lawful attorney to buy, sell and transact all my mining and milling interests in the Wickenburg Mining District. Wickenburg, January 20, 1866.

34t JAMES CHASE.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
IMPORTERS OF
Cards and Card Stock, all Colors; Printing Ink, all Colors; Bronzes, Varnish,
Printing Presses, Type,
AND
PRINTING MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OLD TYPE METAL.

Machinists may at all times be supplied with old type metal, by calling at
411 Clay Street, San Francisco.